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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Completed Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
No. 51,582—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th April
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4363	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 22nd April, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 30, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
OCEANIEN	4,243	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
TONKIN	6,216	Vaquier	4th May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,152 tons, on the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mabomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 10th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED A
NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
PERAMBULATORS
AND
MAIL CARTS
OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
Fitted with India-Rubber Tyres.
Perambulators. Prices from Rs. 42 and
Mail Carts......... " " " 16 cash.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!!

JUST IMPORTED IN LARGE AND VARIED STOCK.
CHEAPEST, SWIFTEST AND DURABLE.
Rs. 125 AND UPWARDS WITH GUARANTEE.
All sorts of Bicycle repairs executed in our Steam Power Working Factory.
TRIAL SOLICITED.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THANAWALA CYCLE WORKS,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	0

Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENT'S

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. .... Rs. 250

11 monthly instalments of .... Rs. 25 each 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. .... Rs. 275

12 monthly instalments of .... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS,
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,

CORPULENCY CURE.

Prepared accurately to Dr. Russell's published formula, and proved to be a most valuable antidote to obesity.

Testimonials, thoroughly genuine and unsolicited, give as facts the reduction in weight in some cases to be as much as 5 lbs. a week, without that lowering of the system which other remedies produce; indeed all who have taken the remedy speak with pleasure of the gradual losing of that feeling of depression which is common with stout persons. The medicine, being agreeable to take, is relished rather than otherwise.

Rs. 2-12 Per bottle.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
ALL OF J. H. STEWARDS MANUFACTURE.

BINOCULARS.—

	Rs.	a.
The "AIDE-de-CAMP" Rs. 135, 250 &	270	0
The "DUKE"	250	0
The "NEW REGULATION" Rs. 116 &	120	0
The "CAPTAIN"	100	0
The "SIGNALLER"	80	0
The "TOURIST"	50	0
The "LANSDOWNE"	100	0
THACKER'S "JOCKEY CLUB" Rs. 10 &	12	0

TELESCOPES.—

The "VICEROY"	250	0
The Improved National Rifle Association Telescope	225	0
Steward's Deer Stalking Telescope ...	235	0
The "LORD BURY"	95	0
POWERFUL STAND Telescope Rs. 30, 54 &	72	0

S. S. "HARDWICK HALL,"
ARRIVED 4TH APRIL, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their cargo from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th April, 1899.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY the 5th April, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAMODER JETHA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI GODAWARIBAI widow of DAMODER JETHA, the above named deceased..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, HENRY JAMES PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 22nd day of February, 1899.
BAI GODAWARIBAI, Widow of DAMODER JETHA,
Petitioner, in person.

---

3 ARAB STALLIONS.

1. SHAHINSHAH GREY ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old, strong and powerful, magnificent charger.
2. MOGAL CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old.
3. JAMSHID CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old.

MOGAL AND JAMSHID has received the 1st and 2nd prize at the last Bombay Horse Show.

Both very handsome and perfect much.

Particulars, apply to

MR. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS,
No. 6, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles.

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY. Market.
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep, and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

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ONE of the largest Textile and Leather Belting and Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers in Great Britain, REQUIRE a SOLE AGENT for BOMBAY. Only a first-class influential man need apply. Address "BELTING," care of Messrs. SAMUEL DEACON and Co., 154, Leadenhall Street, London.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hon'ble B. LANG, from the 1st May next. For rent, apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN and Co., Girgaum.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Marine Lines, near the Officers' Mess, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnut square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, 1 single pole tent 18 by 18 ft. with chicks, purdahs and dhurries, 1 Jubbulpore pal 14 by 12 ft. with bath room 12 by 7 ft. chicks and dhurries, one Hill tent 12 by 12 ft. with 2 bath rooms, chicks and dhurries, 1 miniature Swiss Cottage, 3 Rowties, 2 necessary tents camp furniture, etc. etc., the property of Dr. T. E. DYSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted open quarters brougham.
1 strong chestnut arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler gelding 16-1, 6 years, broken to S. and D. harness and saddle will make a good officer's charger.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, Cambay and English carpets, one sweet-toned Piano, the property of MUIR MACKENZIE, Esq.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 gray Australian horse, goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 5th, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MARINE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE THE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaijee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, and warehouse standing thereon, situate in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 20, new Nos. 1859, 1860, and 1861, old Survey Nos. 1441 and 1416, and new Survey Nos. 9556 and 9557, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 1064, and Street Nos. 20, 22 and 24, and bounded on or towards the east by the Custom House Road or Marine Street, on or towards the west by the property of Bai Motlibai, on or towards the north by Marine Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Aga Mahomed Nabia Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdoonjee P. Pavri, at his office No. 44, Tamarine Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodher, and Jamsetjee, at their office in Medows Street or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sale by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., lamps, pictures, table-ornaments, fish-pond or stand, new standard Edison Phonograph complete, old Japanese large cabinets, etc., the property of ROBERT FLECKENSTEIN, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., a large number of books belonging to the estate of the late Mr. H. O. W. G. Brooke, treating on religion, history, philosophy and other subjects.

The books will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice well grown plants, palms, ferns, geraniums, violets, roses, crotons, canna, stephanotis, anthuriums, aristolochia, tecoma, etc., lawn mower forceing frame, etc., the property of P. R. WILSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gas Works bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, brass bound mahogany square piano by Schedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of S. WELLINGTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, April, 5th 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage Parcels, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1899, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

Particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 5th, 1899.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 61, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........................£1,114,[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST................................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY...As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 2¼

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

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NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 246 OF 1898.

1 KHADIJABIBI, widow. 2 MAHOMED HUSSON MUCKBA. 3 MAHOMED SYED MUCKBA. 4 MAHOMED HABIB MUCKBA. 5 MAHOMED AKBUR MUCKBA, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by his next friend MAHOMED HUSSON MUCKBA, sons, and 6 FATMABIBI, daughter, and all of them heirs and representatives of the late MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

LUKHMIDAS RAMJEE KHATAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bandar, outside the Fort of Bombay.................. Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 16th day of September, 1897, it was "inter alia" ordered that the rent due (on the leasehold lands hereinafter described) up to the 15th day of September, 1897, amounting to Rs. 3,651-8-0 be paid by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs or their Attorneys within two months from the sealing of the said decree and that all costs of the plaintiffs including those of the lease when taxed between party and party or between Attorney and client be paid in equal moieties by the plaintiffs and the defendant.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 25th day of November, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the unexpired portion of the lease for 45 years in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the decree costs of previous execution and of the warrant for sale, that is to say,—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,600 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the South by a passage that leads to the Parel Road, and on or towards the East by a vacant ground of Munshi Shaik Ahmed Saheb Muckba, on or towards the North by a passage leading from the Parel Road to the J N. Petit's Parsee Orphanage, and on or towards the West by the sweepers' passage beyond which is the property of the heirs of Munshi Shaik Ahmed Saheb Muckba.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1899, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the unexpired portion of the lease for 45 years in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the warrant for sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable—

1. Under clause (e) of section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure it is notified that it is claimed by the Plaintiffs that the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the property is charged with the payment of Rs. 1,237-8-0 for arrears of rent due to the Plaintiff under the terms of the decree, dated 16th September, 1897, and also with the payment of Rs. 3,500 paid by the Plaintiffs to the Bombay Municipality for drainage bills.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs other than the first plaintiff have obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the amount due to them against the purchase money.

Of the price of the premises one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNA-BAI OF BARODA.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	8 pr. ct.	86
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	345
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 45	1,915
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	625
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	800
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625xD
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	445
Goorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	460
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	870
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	435
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs. 20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	445
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	460
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	676
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 7½	170
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandeish	750	1,500	,800	dvd Rs. 30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,260
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs. 10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	92½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Oriental	5,725	625	125	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	975
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Saraswati Mills	1,250	1,000	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	322½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	657½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs. 15	365
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs. 40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R.	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	[illegible]	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	102 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	680	200	200	dvd Rs 12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,080	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	200	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	800
French	800	500	500	dvd Rs 40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	450	dvd Rs 30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs 15	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	495
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	215
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	58	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs 35	390
Munmag M	400	250	all	25	215
New Bombay	00	500	500	dvd Rs 30	590
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	182½
Prince of Wales	00	[illegible]	[illegible]		350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340x1
Sassoon	300	500		20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	21
Volkart		000		Rs 75	1090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50		35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	300	5,950
Do. New Issue	1,000	375	625	75	1,500
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	69xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	30.	500	500	5 .. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,000	200	200	dvd Rs 10	204
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,0	350	350	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2.	800	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	196
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing [illegible] & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	18
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 15	152
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
	1,000		200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	8,000	300	50	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	200	dvd R 023	485
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	6	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,290	251	100	Rs. 1½	27xp

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 6-16m., 7-30a. Low water, 0-57m., 0-38a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Godawari and Lynalder entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Hardwick Hall entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-morrow afternoon, at 5-15 (not to-day, as previously intimated).

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—A special general meeting will be held in the Club House, this evening, at 5-30.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—This Union, on Sunday, passed a vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana.

ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRAR.—Mr. C. W. D'Gama has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, in place of Mr. W. Lane, proceeded on leave.

A JUROR FINED.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. C. J. O. Ringheim, who was called to serve on the Common Jury, but did not appear, was fined Rs. 30.

CLERK OF THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. M. Convay has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court and Junior Judges' Clerk on the Original Side of the High Court, in place of Mr. C. W. D'Gama, who acts as a Deputy Registrar.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gilder, of the Abkari Department, prosecuted one Gowlia Ragboo Moria, a Bhundari, on a charge of selling toddy without a license. The accused resides at Gamdavi. He was arrested in the act of selling two bottles of toddy on Monday to a customer, who was specially despatched by the inspector to the accused's place with marked coins. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Soortee, a Mahomedan dock labourer, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was employed on board the steamship Strathcarron, lying in the Prince's Dock. On Friday morning last, he was descending the ladder in No. 3 hold, and just as he put his one foot on the edge of the hatch-cover and the other on the ladder, the cover tilted over and he and the cover fell into the hold a distance of about thirty feet. Soortee was hauled up on the deck in an unconscious state and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, it was found that he had sustained fractures of the skull, the left collarbone, and both the legs. He was detained under treatment, but he never rallied, and died, at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

A J.P. AND HIS NEPHEW CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Montague charged one Haji Ali Mahomed and his uncle, Haji Ebrahim Haji Haroon Nakoda, J.P., with being disorderly in a public street, on the evening of the 3rd instant.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, defended the first accused, while the second accused was represented by Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Khalil stated at the outset that both the accused were respectable persons, and that they had a slight altercation between themselves, and that he was willing on behalf of his client to express his regret for what had occurred, and as the police did not press the charge, the Court would be pleased not to proceed with the case and discharge the accused.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the first accused, said he had no objection to the course suggested by Mr. Khalil, provided Mr. Khalil's client expressed his regret for his conduct and gave an undertaking not to molest his (Mr. Taleyarkhan's) client in the future.

Mr. Khalil said he was prepared to do so.

Continuing, Mr. Taleyarkhan said it would be as well that the Court should know all the facts of the case before it discharges the accused. The first and the second accused were nephew and uncle, respectively. The first accused was adjudicated a lunatic in 1896, and his father, Haji Esmail, was appointed a committee of his person and property. The first accused was now discharged from the Lunatic Asylum, and he had through the Hon'ble Mr. Lang presented his petition to the High Court for a declaration that he was no longer of unsound mind. The High Court had made an order for inquiry, and it was fixed for the 8th instant. On Monday evening, the uncle and nephew happened to meet each other on the Esplanade, and after some conversation the second, Haji Ebrahim, attempted by force to take away the first accused with him in his carriage. The latter resisted the attempts; and while that was going on the police came upon the scene, and both the accused were charged with disorderly behaviour. The object of the second accused in attempting to forcibly remove the first accused was probably to confine him and thus prevent his appearance in the High Court on the 8th instant. Property worth thousands belonging to the first accused was in the possession of his father, with whom the second accused was apparently colluding with the object of depriving the first accused of the same.

The Magistrate said he did not believe that both the accused intended to create disturbance on the road. Evidently there was some altercation between the parties, but as that was all, he would not proceed with the evidence. As, however, the second accused began the altercation, he would warn and discharge him. The first accused would be discharged.

A CASE FOR SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A STRANGE affair at Nancy has baffled all the efforts of the police for over six weeks, and (a "Morning Post" telegram asserts) has driven a leading tradesman of the town well-nigh out of his mind with terror. On January 8 last this tradesman, M. Mathis, received a letter threatening him with death unless he paid 50,000fr. to the writer by January 26 according to instructions to be subsequently given. In order that M. Mathis might understand that the demand was perfectly serious, and that its author held human life very lightly, the letter added that a man would be killed by an unknown person at dusk on January 10 in the outskirts of Nancy. The letter further said that a complaint to the police would be immediately known to the writer through some of his many associates. M. Mathis took little notice of the missive, which he ascribed to a certain person, but on January 10 a man was murdered precisely as had been announced—fired at point blank and killed, and no trace of the murderer could be found. The murder was not a mere coincidence. M. Mathis received a letter posted half an hour after the crime, beginning: "Your victim has fallen. Half an hour ago, that is to say at ten minutes past eight, a man belonging to the working class was killed on the St. Max road. He is lying on the left side of the road and was shot in the back a little below the shoulder-blade. The bullet probably went completely through him. This is solely to show you that we do not fear to sacrifice a man." In spite of all efforts no trace has ever been found of M. Mathis's mysterious correspondent, who continues to write threatening letters revealing every step taken by the authorities. M. Mathis has bought ferocious watchdogs, has barricaded his house and barred his windows, while numerous policemen watch his house. The authorities are publishing *fac similes* of the letters in the hope that someone will recognise the handwriting. One of the missives boasts that its author obtained 20,000fr. from a Rouen merchant by the same process as he is now employing.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road, London, England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

Antone Fernandes, who had been committed by the Coroner on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was placed at the bar. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, said prisoner had been tried before the fourth Presidency Magistrate, and had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment. That being so, the Crown did not intend to proceed further against him. The prosecution was allowed to be withdrawn.

A PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND.

Mahomed bin Saiyad, whose case was traversed at the last Criminal Sessions, was placed before the jury to try the issue whether or not he was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. The prisoner was making unintelligible noises while he was in the dock, and as he was inclined to be violent, he had to be held down by two policemen. Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Waters, Surgeon to the jail, said that he had the prisoner under his observation for a month in the Common Jail to see whether he was of sound or unsound mind. Witness at first thought that the prisoner was shamming madness, but he afterwards found that he was really insane and was insane still. The insanity was of an aggravated character. Mr. Justice Starling told the jury that when a prisoner affected to be of unsound mind, the new Criminal Procedure Code required that he should be placed before a jury, and that evidence should be produced to show whether he was of sound or unsound mind. Dr. Waters was of opinion that the prisoner was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. The jury had the prisoner under their observation, and it was for them to say whether he was of sound or unsound mind.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that the prisoner was of unsound mind. He was ordered to be sent back to jail pending the orders of Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA AND THEFT.

Bhika Kurson, a sweeper, was charged with having on the 18th February last, administered dhatura to Ramgayan Vusson, another sweeper, in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with having committed the theft of currency notes for Rs. 70, the property of Ramgayan Vusson. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended.

It appeared from the opening statement for the prosecution that the complainant was coming down one morning last February to the Fort, and on the way met the prisoner. They had some tea at the shop of an Irani, and in the course of conversation, complainant said he had made Rs. 70 and intended to go to his native country. The following evening, the prisoner went to the complainant's quarters in Islampura, near Khetwady, and after some conversation, invited the complainant to come out for a cup of tea. The complainant went with him to an Irani's shop, where the prisoner brought some tea in his own cup and gave it to the complainant to drink. After drinking it, the complainant felt giddy and staggered; and the prisoner supported him as he went along the road. He then took out a bundle of currency notes from the complainant's pocket. Just then two of the latter's relatives happened to pass by, and they asked him what he was doing to the complainant. One of the relatives observed the bundle in the prisoner's hands, took it out of his possession, and asked him to account for it. Prisoner then ran away. The relatives took the complainant to his quarters whence he was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where Dr. Gillespie, the House Surgeon, examined him and found him to be suffering from dhatura poisoning. The quantity administered was not large, and the complainant was discharged from the hospital the following day. The evidence would show that the prisoner had got a ramosee in the segregation camp, where he was employed as a sweeper, to purchase for him a pice worth of dhatura.

Evidence was called for the prosecution. After Mr. Strangman had summed up the evidence, and his lordship had addressed the jury, the latter retired for consultation. After a short consultation, the jury by a majority of eight found the prisoner guilty of administering dhatura, and unanimously found him guilty of theft. His lordship, in agreeing with the verdict, said the offence was a serious one, and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE POONA MURDER CASE.

SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* WASUDEO HARI CHAPEKAR AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 8th ult., convicted the three accused—Wasudeo Hari Chapekar, Mahadeo Venayak Ranade, and Balkrishna Hari Chapekar—of the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst at Poona on the 22nd June, 1897, and sentenced them to be hanged. The Hon. Mr. Lang Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. M. R. Bodas appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering, judgment, said that the case against the first two accused was clear and needed no comment. They had made full and unequivocal confessions and pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions. Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death against the first two accused for the double murder. In regard to the third accused the case was different and required careful consideration. In that case, the Court had to see whether the prosecution had proved the presence of the accused at the murders. The only evidence in the case was the statements of the three accused persons themselves. Outside of the statements, there was not a scrap of evidence to connect the accused with the murders. The accused, in his statement to the Chief Presidency Magistrate had frankly admitted his knowledge of, and complicity in, the conspiracy to murder Mr Rand, but he said that he was not present at the murders. His lordship set out the facts of the case at great length and in doing so remarked that he had done this in order that the Government might be in a position to consider whether they should not exercise their prerogative of mercy in the third prisoners case, for he did not actually commit the murders and his keeping silence might be attributed to the influence exercised over him by his elder brother. His lordship confirmed the sentence on the third prisoner also.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade delivered a separate judgment, in which he concurred with Mr. Justice Parsons.

The sentences of death passed on the three prisoners were accordingly confirmed.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Feb. 23	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Bombay		
March 8	Ailsa Craig	Robertson	Cardiff		
12	Albion	McMullan	Barry	21	Colombo F O
17	Frunsberg Aust. Men-of-War	Von Ziegler	Colombo	20	Pola
19	Jubeda	Tyndal	Chittagong	21	Jeddah
	B Douglas	Goudey	Jeddah		
	Dunera Hired Troop Ship	Smith	Bombay	19	England
	Caledonia	Gordon	London		Bombay
20	Bogor	Van der Putte	Rotterdam	20	Batavia
	Bembay	Turner	Jeddah		Calcutta
	Sultan Van Langkat	Poel	Calcutta		Dundee
	Lyander	David	Barry		
	Berenice	Sabbadini	Trieste	21	Bombay
	Iltis German gun boat	Lans	Suez	25	Colombo, &c.
	Woodcock	Laird	Hodeida	21	Somali coast
21	Brookside	Dabner	Cardiff	25	Persian Gulf
	Chalmite Pt gun boat	D'Souza Faro	Lisboa		
22	P de Satastaqui	Roldos	Manilla	22	Barcelona
	Valetta	Jephson	Calcutta		London
	General	Gaune	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Soembing	Boar	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Palestrina	Brusaes	Mussowa	23	Mussowa
	Scartho	Milne	Cardiff		
	King Arthur	Raffia	Bombay	24	Mussowa
23	Nour-el-Bahr	Cooke	Camaran		
	Sumatra	Wickenden	London	23	Calcutta
	Britannia	Angus	Sydney		London
	Carthage	Gadd	Bombay	26	Bombay
	Chibine	S Moustafa	Suez	24	Suez
	Naseri	Owen	Busreh		Jeddah
	Telena	Scott	Yokohama		Marseilles, &c.
	Clan MacLeod	Walker	Madras		London
24	Aldworth	Henderson	Akyab		Port Said F O
	Akbar	Baldwin	Bombay		
	Amphitrite	Costanzo	Trieste		Bombay
25	Queen Olga	Harris	Cardiff		
	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast	25	Berbera
	Moskwa	Kruger	Vladivostok	26	Odessa
	Moshtari	Clarke	Jeddah		Colombo F O

(ARRIVALS: Date, Vessels, Commander, From; DEPARTURES: Date, To.)

Aden, March 26.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF APRIL, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·716	Calm	1	98·6	61·1	51	...	0·70	—2·72
Sirsa	29·731	SW	3	103·3	67·1	27	...	0·31	—1·59
Delhi	29·714	W	5	98·2	75·1	26	...	1·40	—1·42
Agra	29·723	NW	6	100·0	74·9	39	...	0·80	—0·50
Cawnpore	29·749	WSW	6	99·9	72·1	36	...	0·60	...
Allahabad	29·736	WSW	9	100·6	68·3	29	...	1·11	—0·82
Jhansi	29·752	Calm	4	102·3	77·	20	..	1·29	—0·24
Jacobabad	29·630	Calm	3	107·4	71·1	40	...	0·4	—0·63
Karachi	29·788	W	9	91·9	77·2	77	...	0·36	—1·15
Jeypore	29·767	WNW	4	102·6	71·0	37	...	0·48	—1·13
Ajmere	29·782	SW	6	100·4	76·1	42	...	0·57	—0·94
Deesa	29·825	SW	4		70·4	44	...	0·18	—0·06
Ahmedabad	29·822	WNW	1	106·3	74·1	38	...	0·51	
Bhuj	29·8.3	W	10	108·8	73·4	33	...	0·22	—0·18
Rajkot	29·848	W	7	105·9	69·8	53	...	0·29	—0·25
Bhavnagar	29·823	NW	8	102·5	72·7	23	...	0·03	..
Veraval	29·830	NNW	7	90·8	69·3	85	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·811	NW	6	101·3	69·0	17	...	0·90	—0·13
Indore	29·811	NW	3	100·1	63·1	24	...	0·24	—0·83
Saugor	29·763	SSW	5	97·3	75·1	18	...	1·02	—2·35
Jubbulpore	29·802	SSE	1	99·0	64·7	23	...	0·33	—2·32
Hoshangabad	29·781	Calm	...	102·1	?	?	...	0·30	—1·66
Khandwa	29·849	WNW	4	104·2	70·6	16	...	0·16	—1·21
Raipur	29·793	Calm	1	100·9	72·6	16	...	0·09	—2·77
Nagpur	29·820	Calm	...	102·4	70·1	18	...	0·38	—2·63
Amraoti	29·805	NNE	4	102·3	71·3	29	...	1·32	—1·01
Akola	29·832	NNE	4	104·2	65·8	15	..	0·48	—2·38
Surat	29·830	SE	5	106·2	72·0	67	...	0·16	—0·09
Malegaon	29·809	WNW	7	101·9	69·7	47	...	0·60	—0·65
Bombay	29·753	ESE	7	87·0	76·5	80	...	0·13	—0·79
Poona	29·852	NNW	8	101·3	67·4	32	...	0·62	—1·17
Ahmednagar	29·842	ENE	5	98·4	63·5	74	...	0·45	..
Aurangabad	...	NE	8	100·4	69·2	8	...	0·83	...
Sholapur	29·819	E	5	101·2	76·0	35	...	0·53	—1·70
Ratnagiri	29·856	SSE	5	84·4	73·9	76	...	0·16	—0·65
Belgaum	29·855	S	15	95·3	65·8	71	...	1·71	—1·09
Goa	29·880	SE	5	87·0	78·4	78	...	2·57	...
Karwar	29·853	N	3	83·3	74·5	79	...	3·02	+0·20
Mangalore	29·859	ESE	3	90·3	77·4	70	...	4·28	+0·55
Calicut	29·840	C	5	92·4	75·0	81	0·9	9·48	+2·29
Cochin	29·844	ENE	M	90·5	74·7	83	0·81	21·91	+7·66
Bangalore	29·874	WNW	7	89·3	65·8	77	0·12	6·71	+1·60
Secunderabad	29·817	SW	5	100·7	75·4	51	0·00	1·28	—1·70
Masulipatam	29·844	SSW	8	94·6	76·1	83	...	11·51	+2·97
Bellary	29·828	C	5	100·7	73·2	49	0·04	1·84	—0·81
Cuddapah	29·827	SE	G	104·7	79·9	54	...	7·76	+1·76
Madras	29·842	SSW	7	90·5	77·5	75	...	29·91	+5·76
Coimbatore	29·873	E	2	94·4	66·1	78	0·58	8·88	+2·81
Trichinopoly	29·830	SW	5	98·6	77·3	63	...	17·04	+7·41
Negapatam	29·830	Calm	9	90·0	77·4	72	...	46·6	+15·79
Colombo	29·839	ESE	6	92·0	73·5	87	17·01	38·73	+7·68
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest on the West Coast and lowest in Upper Sind. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds in Sind, Rajputana and North-West Provinces are cyclonic, while variable breezes or calms prevail in other places. The force has been fresh at Belgaum and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles at Bhuj, 14 at Malegaon, 12 at Bhavnagar Para, and 10 at Ahmednagar.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° above the mean of the season in Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Neemuch and Surat, and the minimum 5° to 10° in excess in Sind and Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Indore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Deesa and Veraval, and the skies are partially clouded on the Malabar Coast and at Nagpur, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sirsa and Lahore.

Moderate to light showers have fallen at Coimbatore, Bangalore and Cochin, and a few drops at Bellary; and there has also been rain at Colombo.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report has grown deeper, and is now central over Upper Sind, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds one tenth of an inch. The disturbance appears to be moving eastwards, and the weather to the north of Latitude 24° is unsettled and will become more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

TUESDAY: Pressure is lower than usual over the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Sind, but elsewhere the barometer reads about normal. Pressure is uniform over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The winds blow from about the usual directions, and at the head of the Bay the southerly wind is strong and gusty. In the Punjab calms are reported. The weather is slightly clouded, in the South of the Peninsula, but the sky is clear or nearly so elsewhere. Dust storms and thunderstorms have occasioned showers at Narayangunj Silchar Sibsagar, quetta, and in the South of Peninsula and Ceylon. Colombo reports the heavy fall of seven inches, and Tinnevelly over one inch but elsewhere the amounts are small one. The mean temperature has generally risen. Heat is greater than usual in North-West India and Burma, while in intervening region the heat is normal or less than usual. The highest maximum is 107° at Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·818
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·9
Dew Point		74·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·0
General Directions of wind		WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	142

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FRANCE AND ITS COLONIES.

MORE COMPLAINTS OF MISMANAGEMENT.

A PARIS Correspondent writes:—Intelligent members of the French Colonial party are once again bemoaning an example of that egregious official mismanagement which nullifies the effect of such reforms as they are able, after much struggling, to carry through. A day or two ago the creation was announced of a Central Information Office, at which intending colonists will be able to learn what they require to know about the countries they propose to settle in. Everybody applauded this innovation with the exception of a few incorrigible sceptics, who hinted at the non-existence of such a person as the intending French colonist. This afternoon it has leaked out that the functionary who is to be placed at the head of the new department, and on whose fitness for his work will depend, of course, its efficiency, is a certain M. Auricoste.

The appointment has provoked a storm of disapprobation. If the Minister of the Colonies had gone out of his way to avoid putting the right man in the right place he need have made no other choice. It is not that M. Auricoste is not every whit as estimable a functionary of scores upon scores of his equally obscure collegues; the grievance against him is that he is totally deficient in colonial experience, unless he can have fathomed the mysteries of Madagascar, or obtained an acquaintance with Tonquin as a subordinate official at the Prefectures of Mende and Cahors—his previous posts. Naturally there is an explanation to the mystery of his nomination. Years ago he contrived to be elected a Deputy, but after remaining in the Chamber through a legislature he lost his seat. As an ex-Deputy, however, he at once joined the ranks of the functionaries who have to be provided with a post at all costs, and it is for this reason that he has found his way to the Colonial Information Office. It is the old story, the story that has become proverbial in France; a mathematician was the man required for the post and it was promptly awarded a dancer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lynalder, 2,061 tons, Captain J W David, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 28th March, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Golabaria 3,420 tons, Captain D F Lee, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, etc. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,150 tons, Captain F Harrington, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, etc., with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Hardwick Hall, 2675 tons, Captain Henry Philips, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 7th March, with a general cargo and 2 passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Vincent, Lieut Spencer, Miss Colman and 37 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 4.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coconada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Coningsby	2158	Smith			R Brothers
Clyde	2148	Symons			P & O Co
Den of Ogil	2521	Singer			Bombay Co
H M S Flagship Eclipse		Bush			Royal Navy
Khandalla	1316	Whitehead			M M & Co
Monarch	4770	Murray			K N & Co
Bingo Maru	4869	Cook			N Y Kaisha
North Sands	2253	Hughson			——
Tenby	2559	Campbell			——
Nankin	2557	Lyon			P & O Co
Naderi	1169	Hunsein			B & P S N Co
Neptune	2178	Walters			K N & Co
India	3923	Birkill			Do
Kilwa	993	MacLean			M M & Co
Fallodon Hall	2516	Hostler			Bombay Co
Labuan	2294	Gardner			K N & Co
Standfield	2192	Fleming			Bombay Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Elphinstone		Piffard			R I Marine
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Tice			M M & Co
Hardwick Hall	2675	Phillips			K N & Co
Lynalder	2061	David			R Brothers
Matsuyama Maru	1959	Nishimura			N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Den of Airlie	2275	Jervis	Marseilles	12-4	Bombay Co, Ld
B	Dido	2127	Pickering	Hull	8-4	F M & Co
C	Valentia	2111	Thomas	Hamburg	8-4	Bombay Co
D	Clan Macrae	1600	Becket	Hamburg	5-4	F M & Co
H & J	Courland	760	Souter	R S Ports		H C Joosab
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Carthage	2893	Gadd	London	8-4	P & O S N Co
P	Palestrina	2209	Harter	Genoa	6-4	Bombay Co
Q	Candleshoe	2461	Chamberlain	Havre	5-4	W&A G&Co
R	Clan Campbell	1652	Barr	Vizagapatam	5-4	F M & Co

30 ton Crane.

Vasna		Martyr		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Fackeera	Mangalore	7-4	Sheprd & Co
Godaveri	571				Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Logician	3162	Chandler	Dunkirk	5-4	K N & Co
2	Australia	2292	Haig	L'pool	1-4	W & A G & Co
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	L'pool	11-4	W & A G & Co
3	Lindenfels	1862	Nens	Hamburg		Glade & Co
4	Agapanthus	2806	Davies	Dunkirk	7-4	F M & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Dewey	China	11-4	P & O Co
6	Dawlish	2215	Partridge	London		J M & Co
7	Imperator	2300	Breiich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
7	Trieste	3243	Mitis	Trieste	7-4	A L S N Co
9	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
10	Rydal Hall	2139	Macquary	Liverpool	10-4	K N & Co
14	Peshawar	4055	Watt			P & O Co
15	Roker	2267	Taylor	Havre		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Lynalder s	David	Aden, March 28.
	Hardwick Hall s	Phillips	Liverpool, March 7.
	Dwarka s.	Tice	Karachi, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Dumra s	Livingstone	Karachi, etc.
	Umta s.	Harrington	Calcutta, etc.
	Golabaria s.	Lee	Calcutta, etc.
	Indus s.	Chevalier	China, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.—
Steamer Lindenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Peshawar, for China, etc.
" Parramatta, for China.
" Lynalder, for Marseilles.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—1952 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

Armenia s—1952 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 10000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 250 cwt coiryarn, K. Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—3600 cwt castorseed and 999 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers 1000 cwt bonemeal Croft Medy and Co; 3999 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 25 cwt deer horns, R Dhunjee and Co; 4 cwt deer horns, E P Damjee; 57 cwt deer horns J M Rehimtoola; 7 pots rosa oil, H S Lalljee and Co; 62 cwt deer horns H A Mahomed, 525 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 24 bales skins H O H Hassum; 25 cwt deer horns and 3 cwt peacock feather E P Damjee; 5 hogsheads and 1 case Indian condiments, N K Jusawala;

Dawlish s—162 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 69 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 14 cwt aloes, 29 cwt mother of pearl shells, 47 cwt caecus roots J M Rehimtoola; 4 bales skins, N Fatehally and Co; 12 cwt condiments Framjee Nowrojee; 33 bales skins, Ahmed Abdulla and Co; 3 bales hides, and 28 cwt fish maws, Hassam Allico and Co; 42 cwt turmeric, N Futehally and Co; 27 bales skins, R Muncherjee Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2,002 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khaiaz and Co; 1,408 cwt myrabollams, S H Ismail and Co.

Candleshoe s—2,009 cwt rapeseed, 1,000 castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Candleshoe s—1,406 cwt linseed, 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Roker s—750 bales cotton Gaddum and Co. 1,000 cwts Mustardseed, Prier deSaone and Co; 40 cwts gum, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Logician s—400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 5,123 cwt linseed, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,030 cwt linseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 1,324 cwt rapeseed, megjee Valubdas 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 1,738 cwt rapeseed, Poonjee Jairam; 4851, cwt rapeseed 2,001 groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co.

Agapanthus s—1,007 cwt myrabollams and 2,000 cwt linseed Visgjee Bacher; 4,000 cwt poppyseed and 4,000 cwt rapeseed Killick, Nixon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Valentia s—100 bales cotton, 2,601 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 605 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—100 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

Lynalder s—1,004 cwt linseed, 2,013 cwt rapeseed, 22,500 Cwt wheat, 30,300 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Den of Airlie s—9,117 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Pelestrina s—400 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, 4,000 cwt wheat, 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, 4,000 cwt linseed and 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

Amphitrite s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1000 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Trieste s—850 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—128 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 78 cwt bysabole, A H Mowjee and Co; 40 cwt angoor and 18 cwt fennelseed, A H Cumroodin and Co; 87 cwt sandlewood, M H E Elias.

Nankin s—100 bales twist, P F Talati; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—20 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 35 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai s—300 bales coton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Company; 200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 3,000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th April.

1. Captain P. H. Rogers, K O. Yorkshire Light Infantry appointed Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, assumed his dutie from the 1st instant.

2. The "Colonel Sir Lyttleton Bayley's Drill Challenge Cup" Competition for Cadets will take place on the parade Ground in front of the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on Saturday the 8th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics, or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA,
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SELRVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DISCOVERED AT LAST!
DISCOVERED AT LAST!!
DR. JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER'S
PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
J. J. VELLOZ,
Medical Practitioner, The Medical Hall, Nagpur, C. P.
PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.
TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW
CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.
AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	27
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

THE only fresh news we have received through Reuter for this evening's report comes from New York, where the price of Bar Silver remained yesterday at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also unchanged at 4·86 1-4 dollars. Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, to 6 1-4 cents per lb.; for July Futures 5·94 cents per lb. was quoted, and for October 5·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 37,000 bales.

Our local cotton market has been dull in tone today, with only a small business passing. Exporters bought 400 bales Bhownugger at Rs. 142 per candy, and 200 Broach at Rs. 158; and the Mills, 300 Broach at Rs. 158,200 Kompta at Rs. 100,200 Bengal at Rs. 120,200 Rampore at Rs. 130 1-2, 200 Oomrawattee at Rs. 135.

WHEAT.—Prices have declined 1 anna per cwt. all round in an inanimate market.

SEEDS are dull, with a poor enquiry, and a falling off in prices of 1-2 anna per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday were as follows:—

Cotton	53,648	bales.
Wheat	24,561	cwts.
Linseed	20,129	,,
Rapeseed	17,338	,,
Gingellyseed	8,091	,,
Pappyseed	2,036	,,
Castorseed	3,905	,,
Rice	920	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, not to say dull. The "Candleshoe" (s) has filled up for Havre and Hull at 12s. 6d. per ton, and for Dunkirk at 14s. Sellers ask 14s. 3d. for April and May loading to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre, and 15s. to Hamburg.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,70,094
,, ,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	4,65,321
Other ,, ,, ,,	Inc.	,,	24,39,905
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	961
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,,	3,07,000
Loans	Inc.	,,	38,32,848
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	1,90,184
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	3,230
Cash	Dec.	,,	9,96,375

There was a falling off during last week in the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, to the extent of some 10 lakhs at 177 3-4 lakhs, as disclosed by the Statement of affairs issued to-day, compared with an increment in the week preceding of over 62 1-2 lakhs, at 187 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposit at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to 3 3-4 lakhs; but at the Branches there was an increase of 4 1-2 lakhs, while to Private Deposits an addition was made of 24 1-4 lakhs. Loans were 38 1-4 lakhs greater; and Bills Discount and Purchased, some 2 lakhs.

EXCHANGE. The market re-opened to-day with 1s. 3 31-32d., quoted for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 31-32d., to 1s. 4d., for Demands. A moderate amount of the latter was reported done; but Merchants' Bills were scarce, 1s. 4 5-32d., being the quotation, at which no transactions were effected. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Francs	1·70	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER. The market has been firm in tone at 101 9-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 1-2 for Account, and 95 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Central India Mill are Rs. 15 higher, Swadeshi Rs. 2 1-2; and Currimbhoy Rs. 5 lower; Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 50 lower, in the first issue. Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 10; and Bank of Madras have declined Rs. 20.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th March, as compared with the Statement of 25th March:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 25. Rs.	Mar. 30. Rs.
Capital	100 00 000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	....	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,77,363	72,07,269
Do. do. at Branches	66,50,691	71,16,012
Other Deposits	325,90 871	350,30,776
Post Bills	6,803	6,802
Credits, undrawn	18,79,365	22,99,095
Rs.	663 05 093	694,59,954
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,69,242	104,70,203
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	31,72,073
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	77,66,757	79,97,815
Loans do. do. do.	134,32,146	172,64,994
Bills Discounted and purchased	116,51 957	118,42,141
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,723	28,678
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,79,251	2,82,481
Cash	187,75,199	177,78 824
Rs.	663,05,093	692,59,954

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Borneo left here this morning and may be expected to arrive here at daylight on Sunday.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 3rd instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	500	...	800
Or per mile of Rail way	17	29	...	46
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	3,207	4,436	13	7,656
Total for 11 weeks	3,507	4,936	13	8,456
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	179	470	5	654
Per mile of Ry do.	11	27	..	38
Total to corresponding date do.	1,471	4,555	100	6,126

Increase for the week ....Rs. 146
Ditto to date .... ,, 2,330

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	76,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	165	477	9	651
For previous 10 weeks of half year	8,73,012	22,77,225	30,399	31,80,576
Total for 11 weeks	9,49,012	24,97,225	34,339	34,80,576
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	45,766	1,84,100	2,066	2,31,932
Per mile of Ry do.	99	399	5	503
Total to corresponding date do.	6,04,239	21,31,641	49,668	27,85,548

Increase for the week............Rs. 68,068
Ditto to date .... ,, 6,95,028

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 25th March, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,056	947	—	—	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	51,559	47,708	3,851	...	54,503	...
Goods	98,795	75,430	23,365	...	1,40,056	...
Other earnings	10,367	9,520	847	...	1,825	...
Total for week	1,60,721	1,32,658	28,063	...	...	...
Aggregate	18,83,186	16,86,892	...	...	1,96,381	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEATON—March 29, at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, the wife of R. Heaton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHIGNELL—HUMPIDGE—April 1, at Thomas Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A. Kitchen, Henry, son of the Rev T. W. Chignell, Exeter, Devon, to Nella Frances, daughter of the late James Humpidge, of Gloucester.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1899.

THE London correspondent of the *Western Mail* whom it is not indiscreet to identify with Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P. for Cardiff, has given a very plain intimation that England is within a measurable distance of the revival of balloting for the Militia "the constitutional force of the Kingdom." That would be the first step towards the recognition of the eventual necessity of frankly resorting to the conscription which all the continental Empires, autocratic or democratic, have accepted as essential to their existence in this era of armed peoples. The correspondent tells his readers that the Service members of the House of Commons admit that the present Government have done all that can be reasonably expected of them for the general well-being of the Army, but the Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting is held to be in many respects far from satisfactory. It would be strange indeed if it were held to be in any respect reassuring. A distinguished officer recently returned to this country from England expressed surprise and concern at the strong war feeling recently prevailing in England while it was found impossible to find a sufficient number of recruits for the Army. Weedy boys, under the regulation age, were enlisted to make up for the absence of better material, and when this resource was exhausted, it was necessary to draw upon the reserves to make good the deficiency, thus diminishing the strength of the reserves counted upon for emergencies. Mr. Maclean tells us that the favourite remedy for this state of affairs in the eyes of a large body of Service men who do not go the length of asking for general conscription, is the revival of the old system of compulsory ballot for the militia. There is no question that the great majority of officers who bestow any thought on these problems would ask for general conscription were they not deterred by the depressing knowledge that public opinion is not ripe for that measure. However that may be, Captain Norton, a Radical member, warmly advocated an immediate resort to the militia ballot. His idea is that every man should be compelled to go through a fixed period of training in the Militia which would enable him to understand the use of arms. As everybody knows, the militia ballot is part of the law of the realm, its operation being suspended by a special Act from year to year.

Lord Wemyss has given notice in the House of Lords of a Resolution drawing attention to the admission made by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War, last Session, when discussing the growing difficulty of recruiting, that forced service in the militia may be of great importance in view of national emergencies. Last year, Lord Lansdowne promised to look into the matter during the recess and state the views of the Government later on. Mr. Maclean rightly concludes that the discussion will be interesting, unless a statement is made in the House of Commons beforehand as to the views of the Government on this important matter. It is understood that Lord Wemyss's idea is to enforce the ballot for men of the military age who have not joined the volunteers. Such a measure would be useless for any other purpose than to swell the number of the rank and file of the volunteer corps. It is now recognised by all competent military authorities that the volunteers as a body fall as far short of the militia in training and discipline as the militia are behind the regulars, and that they would be a source of weakness, not of strength, to any army operating against a foreign force accustomed to rigorous discipline. That is, however, a topic on which the correspondent of the *Western Mail* does not dwell. He soothes his readers by the assurance that there is of course not the least reason to suppose for an instant that the present Government are likely to lend themselves to a system of compulsion in ordinary times, but they may think it advisable to revive the militia law in view of any danger of actual invasion. That is almost as much, says J. M. M., as public opinion would probably tolerate, but the ideas of a number of the Service members go a good deal further. Poor Service members! They have probably read that the issue of the Franco-German war, and the swift destruction that overtook China five years ago at the hands of an adversary with scarcely a tithe of her population or resources, had made it clear to the world that the days of improvising armies when the enemy was at the gates, are gone for ever. There is something almost comical in the idea that when a danger of actual invasion arises, it may be thought advisable to revise the militia law. The embodiment of raw recruits who have yet to learn their goose-step would scarcely prevent the danger of actual invasion from becoming a grim reality. Besides, invasion might not be confined to England, it might threaten even our North-West frontiers, on which we have expended so many crores. Now, as we have stated on a former occasion, if a great military Power threaten India, the necessities of defence will require that two additional army corps shall be sent from England to strengthen the forces on which the safety of this country will depend. It would be a gruesome thought that these army corps would have to be raised by a resort to the militia ballot when the danger of an invasion of India became imminent. It would then be rather late in the day for the War Office to begin to raise their militia-men. Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.

MARK the name of Charles E. Tripler, of New York city, and write it in your books. He will harness the winds to his chariot, and with the circumambient air revolutionise the world. At his bidding the atmosphere will supersede steam, render coal obsolete for locomotives and the greyhounds of the sea, replace gunpowder, dynamite, and all other explosives, and effect an industrial revolution that will reshape the world at a saving of thousands of millions sterling. Mr. Tripler will accomplish all this, and a great deal more, by adapting, applying, and popularising the ideas and labours of two or three other men. Twenty-two years ago Raoul Pictet applied pressure and intense cold to oxygen and turned the gas into a liquid. Seven years ago, the principle was applied to nitrogen by Olzewski. A little later James Dewar succeeded in liquefying both gases at once by tremendous pressure, and at terrific cost. The result was frozen air at six thousand rupees the ounce. When he managed to reduce the cost to a thousand rupees the pint, great was the astonishment of the experts, and the limits of economy seemed to have been reached. Mr. Tripler turns out fifty gallons a day of liquid air at a cost of ten or twelve annas the gallon. All the djinns of the Arabian Nights could not accomplish in a hundred years what this interesting liquid can do with entire ease. It freezes mercury into granite and turns alcohol into solid ice. On the other hand, it makes iron and steel as brittle as glass, while it makes the precious metals and copper so pliable that the human hand can easily bend them. The liquid air parts with its nitrogen by a slight change of temperature while leaving the oxygen three hundred degrees below zero. If woollen felt, that would scarcely burn in a brisk fire, be dropped into the liquid oxygen it will explode like gun-cotton. If a steel bar be dipped into it, it burns like pork crackling emitting a blinding light. These experiments were shown to a number of savants at the University of New York. M. Pictet, who was present, was amazed beyond measure at this outcome of his original achievement. But these wonders are as nothing compared to what is to follow. A cubic foot of liquid air becomes on expansion by the heat of the sun or the atmosphere, without the intervention of any artificial heat, 800 cubic feet of ordinary air, the expansion gives an immense motive force costing nothing, for the liquefying of the air costs very little by Mr. Tripler's process. The liquefaction of the first three gallons by pressure to produce the necessary cold being accomplished, those three gallons in their turn liquefy seven gallons more without any further pressure. He has actually made ten gallons of air in the liquefier by employing the cold of the three first made. It seems to be possible to continue the process of liquefaction indefinitely once a sufficient supply of liquid air has been obtained by actual pressure, the atmospheric air becoming frozen on contact with air 312° below zero Fahrenheit. If this should prove to be the case, an expansive force costing practically next to nothing, and obtainable in unlimited quantities, will be rendered available for the work of the world. Mr. R. S. Baker in *Maclure's Magazine* foresees the time when the steamer will be disencumbered of coal-bunkers, boilers, smoke-stacks, and will make her motive power from the air around her. The boilerless locomotive will dispense with fire-box, fire-man, water and coal. The resulting economy will bring down the rates for passengers and freight, no space being required for cumbrous machinery and coal supply. He predicts that in ten years from now people will order cool rooms in their hotels in summer as they now order warm rooms in winter. It will no longer be necessary to go to distant hills in the hot weather, a pailful of liquid air will replace the air of a large bungalow by cool air with abundance of oxygen and ozone, as cool as Nova Zembla. The problem of the White Man's Burden in tropical countries will be solved. He can lift it and live in comfort in a bracing atmosphere. He can defend himself against all odds by a suitable mixture of liquid air with cotton, wool, or indeed any hydrocarbon which will make an explosive of enormous power and will be as safe to handle as sand or stone, so long as it is not brought in contact with fire. There will be no more explosions like Toulon or that on board the Maine, for magazines of explosives will be unnecessary; every line of battleship and cruiser, every barrack, fortress and camp can make their explosives as they are needed, and thereby effect a great economy. Warships can prolong their voyages like the men-of-war and frigates of Nelson's time, without being obliged to seek coaling-stations or distant ports to replenish exausted fuel. Coaling-stations will become unnecessary. Sick and wounded will rapidly recover in hospitals kept sweet and pure with inexhaustible supplies of liquid air. For the white man the tropics will be abolished and the temperate zone extend from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle. A renovated and grateful world will erect a statue high as the pyramid of Cheops to Mr. Charles E. Tripler.

IF we may believe the newly published Abkari report, Europeans in Bombay are becoming more abstemious and the Native more lavish in the consumption of strong waters. Of course the term strong waters covers mhowra spirit and toddy as well as French wines and beer. In the past year the value of the country liquor to the revenue was three and a quarter lakhs in excess of the previous twelve months—a fact which the Commissioner, Dr. John Pollen, attributes to the widespread belief that liquor constitutes somewhat of a prophylactic against plague. The Hongkong specialists were perhaps responsible for the propagation of this theory. The consumption of a fair amount of good tobacco and a generous supply of alcohol, they were credited with saying, are the best preventives. They knew nothing of Dr. Haffkine's inoculation in those days, but there are people who to this day attribute their escape from the epidemic to "the accursed drink" and the "noxious weed." Far be it from us to do more than place the fact on record. The plague is responsible for the increased consumption of liquor of all kinds. Castes which did not indulge in potent beverages now take very kindly to them, and there is a very much larger liquor consuming population now than was the case three years ago. As regards the consumption of foreign liquors it is shown that the imports of foreign ale and other fermented liquors were less by 256,144 gallons, while the issues from the brewery at Dapuri near Poona increased by 14,958 gallons. The imports of liqueurs were less by 621 gallons, those of champagne and other sparkling wines by 2,185 gallons, and those of wines of other sorts by 3,734 gallons, but brandy, whisky, and other spirits show an increase of 20,999 gallons, chiefly due to larger imports of brandy, which is used as a prophylactic against plague. The number of hotels, refreshment rooms, and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates during the year under report, was 397 against 392 in the previous year. In the town and island of Bombay the number of hotel licenses was the same as in the previous year, but refreshment-room licenses and wholesale foreign liquor licenses increased by one and two, respectively. The latter increase, however, is said to be only of a temporary nature.

THE presidential plague returns for the week ending Friday last show a marked improvement. The number of attacks fell by 395 to 2,672 and the fatal cases by 117 to 2,275. The Bombay city returns are the most remarkable, showing a sudden decline from 1,429 to 1,033 attacks, and from 1,120 to 899 fatal cases. Poona city also reported a marked diminution, the figures falling from 142 and 95 to 99 and 89. Karachi, on the other hand, rose from 220 attacks to 321 and from 141 deaths to 213. Of the districts Ahmedabad, Kanara, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, and Thar and Parkar were free, as also were the Native States of Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Bhor and Savanur. Higher figures were reported from Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Kolaba and Cutch, but in none of these districts was the increase sufficiently large to occasion alarm. Reduced totals are recorded in Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Rewa Kantha and Baroda territory, other districts and States reporting pretty much the same state of affairs as in the previous week.

MR. JUSTICE JENKINS, the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, is expected to arrive here from Calcutta on Sunday the 16th, and will assume charge of his office on Monday the 17th inst.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, for a representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor in Council for nomination as an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, resulted in the election of Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the firm of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Bhika Kurson, a sweeper, was charged with having, on the 18th February last, administered Dhatura to Rungayan Vusson, another sweeper, in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with having committed theft of Rs. 70 in currency notes, the property of Rungayan Vusson. The prisoner was convicted of both charges and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

YESTERDAY the Appeal Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Russell, upheld the decision of Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in the case of the Municipal Commissioner vs. Francis Hogan, a test case in which he decided that a bicycle was a vehicle within the meaning of section 2 and within the terms of schedule g. of the Municipal Act, and was therefore, liable to be taxed. Mr. Justice Candy did not think it could be said for a moment that a bicycle was not a vehicle under the general clause, which included wheeled conveyances, of any description capable of being used on the streets of the city. Mr. Justice Russell held that a bicycle was a wheeled conveyance. It was certainly wheeled, otherwise it would not be a bicycle; and it certainly was a conveyance, as it carried persons from one place to another. Under the Act a bicycle was a vehicle, and as such must be taxed.

ANOTHER native passenger from Bombay, who had been taken out of the train at Falna, on the Rajputana-Malwa line, has died of plague.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the posts of Latammar, Jani Khel and Kurram, at present garrisoned by military being handed over to the Border Police.

MR. WRIGHT, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st October, 1898.

MR. P. H. DASTUR has been appointed Third Presidency Magistrate in place of Mr. W. Webb, who has gone on furlough; Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer acts as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th March, 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 26,514 maunds and Rs. 1,964 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. H. P. GRAVES, 40th Pathans, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Lahore District, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Young, appointed to officiate in command of the 4th B. C.

A SUSPECTED case of plague was brought to notice in Amritsar city on the 29th instant. The "dharmsala" in which the case was discovered, has been declared infected, and a police guard placed over it, and also over the serai to which the segregated persons have been removed.

IT is announced from New York that at the wedding of Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloan to Mr. Hammond, which is to take place after Easter, the galleries at St. Bartholomew's Church will be reserved for poor people, among whom the bride has been a faithful worker. This is the greatest novelty yet introduced into society weddings here. Miss Sloan will also distribute 10,000 dollars among the poor.

A LOCAL band was one day playing at Dunfermline when an old weaver came up and asked the bandmaster what tune they were playing. "The death of Nelson," replied the bandmaster, solemnly. "Eh, man," cried the weaver, "but ye're giving him an awfu' funeral."

GENERALLY speaking M. de la Porte is in complete accord with the views of M. Lockroy, and has no hesitation in approving the purpose of the Minister to suspend the laying down of a battleship this year, and to devote all possible resources to the building of cruisers, torpedo craft, and submarine vessels. But he offers much criticism of the Superior Council of the Navy, which, in 1891 and 1894, having considered the right proportion to be four cruisers to three battleships, has since modified that view, and has ended by deciding that protected cruisers have no place with the squadrons, and to replace them by a new class of *croiseurs-estafettes*, which, if they are really desirable, might have been built long ago. However, M. de la Porte does not intend to leave any doubt upon the minds of the deputies that the great necessity of France is a fleet of cruisers. Up to the present time she has reserved only about one-third of the total tonnage for cruisers, 136,690 tons, as compared with 242,905 tons for the battleship class. In order to show how false is this proportion, M. de la Porte gives a table of ships in construction by the various Powers:—

	Battleships. Tons.	Cruisers. Tons.
England	167,700	152,000
Russia	71,000	62,040
Germany	44,510	42,500
Italy	60,000	17,338
Austria	Nil.	10,800

Italy alone, he says, continues to give the preponderance to battleships. Finally M. de la Porte urges that the work of lightening the overweighted ships should go on so that they may have the full advantage of the protection of their water-line belts. He insists that wood shall be used as sparingly as possible, and to mark his contempt for that material has struck out of the estimates all changes for the old ships Colbert, Trident, Richelieu, Victorieuse, Turenne, Arethuse, Dubourdieu, Naiade, Primauguet, Nielly, Rigault de Genouilly, and Inconstant. It is not necessary to analyse his discussion of the various chapters. The reductions he has made are widespread, but in one or two cases he has sanctioned additions.

IT is arranged that the wedding of Lord Crewe and Lady Peggy Primrose shall take place before Whitsuntide. The day is not definitely fixed, but it will probably be found in the last week of April. It is already arranged that there shall be a bevy of ten bridesmaids frocked in white gowns with primrose sashes and bouquets of primroses.

AT a dinner-table the other evening it was remarked that no one seemed to know the Christian name of the new President of the French Republic. "We used to hear," said a guest, "of Jules Grevy, Casimir Perier, Sadi Carnot, and Felix Faure, but no one seems to know the Christian name of M. Loubet." "Oh, I know it," said an ingenuous young lady anxious to enlighten the company; I've read it several times. It's 'Conspuez.'"

MUCH comment has been occasioned by the following extraordinary notice in the "Devenham Parish Magazine" for March:—"the churchwardens appeal to certain members of the evening congregation at Devenham Church to abstain from eating oranges during service time and other irreverent habits. The offenders in this respect are warned that they are placing themselves within reach of the law, and that their behaviour will no longer be overlooked. The churchwardens also hope that other members of the congregation will not hesitate to make known the names of those who offend in such ways."

IN the course of a year the London General Omnibus Company carries 180 millions of passengers, and the London Road Car Company 60 millions at penny fares, and, of course, the average exceeds that amount. This is a turnover in the year of a million sterling. Both companies pay substantial dividends, and their debentures stand on the Stock Exchange at a considerable premium. It is amazing to learn upon what slight fabric the prosperity is built up. The chairman of the London Road Car Company states that if on each journey to and fro only four less penny passengers were carried the Company, instead of earning a dividend, would be working at a loss.

THE Institute of Electrical Engineers have resolved to open their doors for the first time to a woman. They Mrs. Ayrton to read a paper on "The Electric Arc."

THE Duchess of Coburg, who has been ill and much depressed since her son's death, will probably come to England about the middle of May, accompanied by her daughter, Princess Beatrice, to spend a quiet month at Balmoral with the Queen.

FROM Maderia, where the family of the late Mr. R. L. Stevenson are staying for the winter, comes the news that the reports of the looting of Stevenson's house at Samoa were exaggerated, and that the affair was unimportant.

POLITICAL circles in Washington are looking forward with interest for a book which ex-Congressman Simpson will shortly issue, under the title, "if the Devil Came to Congress." It is supposed that the brochure will contain matter which will make some of Mr. Simpson's former colleagues very uncomfortable. It will assert, among other things, that it is impossible for a United States Congressman to live on his official salary.

MR. WORSFOLD MOWLL, the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for East Kent, has an inquiring mind when dealing with public examinations of bankrupts, and often succeeds in eliciting information which does not directly concern the bankrupt's affairs. On Saturday a jam manufacturer and confectioner was undergoing examination, and an item for wax candles in his list of creditors excited the Official Receiver's curiosity. "What on earth," he asked, "does a jam manufacturer want with wax candles in his business?" "Oh," replied the debtor, "we made chocolate and wax candles were used for shining chocolate creams." "No more shiny chocolate creams for me," rejoined Mr. Mowll, and the Court roared with laughter.

MR. BANDMANN-PALMER has been telling a "Westminister" representative how she came to play Hamlet, which she is now doing on tour. "It was no whim of mine," she said, "to masquerade in man's apparel that led me to play Hamlet. The play had always been to me Shakespeare's masterpiece. I read it as a girl, and studied it far into womanhood till I found the strange, wayward, complex, and often incomprehensible character take possession of me. Then came an irresistable longing to play the part, and finally the determination to do it. The study and performance of Hamlet has been a rich experience to me, for the assumption of a male role imposes new demands upon an actress which bring out all her histrionic power. It is not like playing the sportive Rosalind or Portia; in Hamlet one has largely to unsex one's self."

A TRULY remarkable character, Samuel Yoder, the husband in his time of five wives, to none of whom did he ever speak, died the other day at Indianapolis. He obstinately refused to speak to any one of his brides after the marriage ceremony. He gave it as his reason that if he did not talk to his wife she could not argue with him, and that this was his plan for ensuring domestic peace. One wife became so exasperated at his persistent reticence that she sued for divorce and was granted it, whereupon, the tie between them being broken, he talked with her freely. Another of his wives put up with him for twenty-three years. During the whole of that time he never exchanged a word with her but conversed with his previous wife and other ladies of his acquaintance. He left a considerable amount of property. His fifth wife and his children have refused to attend the funeral. He had no friends.

A PECULIAR lifeboat, devised by Albert Henry, was tried in February at La Rochelle. In its outer appearance it differs little from an ordinary lifeboat. We may imagine it to be built up of two shells seperated by an unusually large continuous air chamber which extends all round and from bow to stern. The inner floor is intended always to be kept above the water level. Such a boat needs a heavy keel to steady its motion, and a drop keel has been adopted. This centre board moves up and down a longitudinal slot which divides the keel and the air chamber. It consists of sheet iron and is loaded with a spindle-shaped body of lead. The slot is purposely left open above so that any water may run off quickly. The drop keel serves a double purpose. It steadies the boat, and it pulls it back, when a powerful wave seems likely to overturn it. When the boat is landing, the keel is raised into the slot by means of ropes attached to the mats. The experiments were made by officers of the French navy and others with a boat, 32 feet in length, built by Decout-Lacour. According to La Nature, the boat behaved exceedingly well. When overturned with great trouble, it at once righted itself again, and the water ran out in four seconds. When suddenly deluged by the water of a large tank placed 10 feet above the craft, the boat was submerged for a moment. But it was more a recoil than a sinking, and within a few seconds the boat floor was free from water again. To allow the water to flow off so rapidly, the slot must have a certain width, and such a slot, although it does not cut the whole length of the keel, must impair the strength of the boat. It looks, moreover, as if the available space were too limited. It will be interesting, however, to hear how Henry's lifeboat will answer in the open sea.

A RECENT discussion at the dinner-table, whether "gotten," or "got" were the preferable participle, received a practical solution, at least for the telegraphic service, from the experience related of a college professor who preferred "gotten." He had elegraphed to his wife, "Have gotten tickets for the topera to-night; meet me there." The telegraph operator rendered this into—"Have got ten tickets, &c." Mrs. Professor was delighted with the opportunity of entertaining her friends, and accordingly made up a party of eight beside herself, whose greetings to the professor at the rendezvous were probably more cordial than his feeling until matters were explained. He now makes an exception to his customary use of "gotten."

MR. M'EWAN, M.P., has chartered the yacht Rona, which belonged to the late Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, for two months, and will start with a small party of friends for a cruise in the Mediterranean towards the end of the month."

NEW ZEALAND papers report a curious Anglo-Jewish matrimonial difficulty that has arisen in that colony. A son of a leading and wealthy Jewish merchant fell in love with one of the principals of an opera company touring through the colony. The lady was equally smitten, and announced her willingness to become a Jewess. The Jewish rabbi in Auckland had his doubts, and remitted the case to a rabbi in the capital, Wellington. The latter held that the conversion, voluntary though it was, could not be sanctioned, in consequence of certain conditions imposed by Cromwell, which might still be binding in New Zealand as part of the British Empire. So the case has been sent on to the Chief Rabbi in London, and the matrimonial alliance stands postponed until his decision has been received.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

It is stated at Washington that the three Powers concerned have arrived at an understanding on the Samoan question, obviating the necessity of appealing to his Majesty King Oscar as umpire.

BOUNTY-FED SUGAR.

APRIL 4.

The semi-official "Berlin Post" announces that the Powers are discussing the question of the reassembling of the Conference on Bounty-fed Sugar.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BRITISH OFFICIAL BY CHINESE.

Reuter telegraphs from Hongkong that it is reported the Chinese have captured the Superintendent of the Hongkong Police.

Two companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers went to Canton on board a torpedo destroyer, yesterday evening, and another destroyer with 200 men followed at daylight, this morning. The Hongkong Regiment is held in readiness to proceed to Canton.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Otis cables to the authorities at Washington that the Filipinos are discouraged, and have scattered since their recent defeats, and many of the insurgents are now seeking American protection.

CHINESE OBSTRUCTION TO THE BRITISH EXTENSION AT KAULUNG.

A later despatch says that the Superintendent of Police has returned to Hongkong, and reports that he was not molested by the Chinese.

Owing, however, to the natives obstructing the work of the Kaulung extension surveyors, the Governor of Hongkong has protested to the Viceroy of Canton, who has ordered the troops in the district to protect the surveyors.

THE POONA MURDERS.

DATE OF THE EXECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 4.

The sentence of death passed on Balkrishna having been confirmed by the High Court, the date of the execution of Wasudev Chapekar and Mahadeo Ranade has been fixed for the 17th instant.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Plague has been about stationary. Thirteen fresh cases and 9 deaths were recorded, the total mortality in the city being 20.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

Major Chance, on vacating the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay, is posted to the 8th Field Battery.

Major Thompson, 1st Bombay Cavalry, Captains Twigg, 24th Bombay Infantry, Bell, 1st Central India Horse, and Bourchier, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenants Leslie, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry, have all been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nuthall, 13th Bombay Infantry, remains at Home, on six months' extension of leave.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Sunday's returns show twenty-two new plague cases with nineteen deaths, six suspected cases and seven deaths, the totals to date being 805 seizures and 698 deaths.

On Monday, there were twenty-two fresh attacks and twenty deaths, the suspected cases numbering five with five deaths.

The totals to date from 14th April 1898 are: 827 cases and 718 deaths. Wards Nos. 1 and 6 show the highest mortality, being responsible for seven deaths each.

THE COUNT OF TURIN AT HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 4.

The Count of Turin arrived at Hyderabad by the mail train, this evening. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Prince Teano, Count Carbonetto, A.-D.-C., and Sir Benjamin Simpson, K.C.I.E., was met at the station by Sir Trevor Plowden and Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, K.C.I.E., with the Residency Staff and the Nizam's Government officials. When the train steamed into the station, a guard-of-honour from the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops presented arms, and the Nizam's Artillery fired a salute of 21 guns. Having been introduced by Sir Trevor Plowden to Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, Bishop Vigano, and a few others, the Count drove away in the Nizam's State carriage, in company with Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, the Prime Minister's son, and Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee, the Private Secretary to the Minister, to King Koti, where he stays as the guest of the Nizam. The Count was escorted by the African Cavalry guards.

The Count's official programme is as follows:—He exchanges visits with the Nizam to-morrow morning; then drives under escort to view the city, and attends the Nizam's State banquet at night; and leaves the same night by special train for the Warangal district for shikar.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, APRIL 4.

A grand and imposing durbar, in inauguration of the wedding of Shahazada Sherpemakhanji, son and heir-apparent of his Highness Nawab Saheb Rasulkhanji, K.C.G.I., was held, this morning, in an extensive and beautiful mandap built for the purpose. Mrs. Sealy, Miss Breton, Mr. Kincaid, Judicial Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Whiting, Lieutenant Wood, the Vazier Saheb, Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Veharidas, the Diwan Saheb, the Nahib Diwan, Mr. Purushottamrai Sunderjee Zala, Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sarabhai, Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas, Hazur Adalat Councillor, together with Sardars, Amirs, and other officials of the State, guests and principal residents of the city attended the mandap, which occupies the open front, 15 feet by 60 feet, and is on a raised platform. It is tastefully decorated with chandeliers, buntings, and flowers, and has a ceiling of looking-glasses, the whole presenting a fairy scene. The ceremony of planting manakthamb (column of victory set with diamonds) and of sounding the nobat (drum) were duly performed, and poshaks were given by his Highness the Nawab Saheb to Brahmins, bards, the engineer, and the staff who carried out the construction of the mandwa. Safferon water was then sprinkled. After a dance of Tanjore girls, gulab and attar were distributed, and the durbar was dissolved at about 10 a.m., amidst the admiration of spectators for the superb structure and artistic skill, and cheers for the Nawab Saheb and the bridegroom.

The bride, a sister of his Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur, with the marriage party, is expected to arrive here by the 7th instant.

THE CENTENARY OF SERINGAPATAM.

A HUNDRED YEARS TO-DAY.

On the 5th April 1799 the storming of Seringapatam began. The name Seringapatam is derived from Sri Ranga, one of the forms of the god Vishnu, who is worshipped by the same title on two other islands lower down the Kaveri, Sivasamudram and Srirungam; but his temple here takes first rank of the three, as Adi Ranga. Local legend relates that Gautama Buddha himself worshipped at this shrine. According to a Tamil MS., preserved in the Mackenzie collection, the site had become overgrown with jungle, and the temple was rebuilt in 894 A.D., during the reign of the last Ganga Sovereign. In 1133, the Vishnuite apostle Ramanuja received a grant of the island, with the surrounding country, from a king of the Ballala dynasty. The fort is said to have been founded in 1454 by a descendant of one of the local officers or *hebbars* appointed by Ramanuja. Seringapatam first appears in authentic history as the capital of the viceroys of the distant Hindu emperors of Vijayanagar, who took the title of Sri-Ranga-rayal. Tirumala, the last of these Viceroys, surrendered in 1610 to Raja Wodeyar, the representative of the rising house of Mysore. Henceforth Seringapatam remained the seat of Government until the downfall of Tipu Sultan in 1799. The existing fortifications were almost entirely constructed by Tipu, who thrice sustained a siege from British armies. In 1791, Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, commanding in person, advanced up to the walls, but was compelled to retire through want of provisions. In the following year he won a decisive victory in the field, and had invested the city on all sides, when Tipu purchased peace by the cession of half his dominions. Finally, in 1799, the fort was stormed by General Harris, the predecessor of our late governor, and Tipu fell in the breach. The siege was begun in April of that year with a powerful battering train, and the assault was delivered after a bombardment of nearly one month's duration. The spot selected for breaching was in the wall facing the Kaveri, for the defences were weakest on that side, and the river was at that season of the year easily fordable. After the capture, the island of Seringapatam was ceded to the British Government, who leased it to the State of Mysore for an annual rent of £5,000. At the rendition of Mysore State in 1881, it was made over free.

When the residence of the restored Raja was removed to Mysore City in 1800, Seringapatam immediately fell into decay. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, who visited the place in 1800, returned the population at 31,895 souls, as compared with 150,000 when Tipu Sultan was at the height of his power. An outbreak of epidemic fever accompanied this depopulation; and in 1811, the British military head-quarters were removed to Bangalore. At the present day, the ruins of Seringapatam are almost deserted; and the place bears such a bad name for malaria, that no European traveller dare sleep on the island. The natives attribute this change of climate to the destruction of the sweet flag, a plant to which they assign extraordinary virtue as a febrifuge. The suburb of Ganjam, said to have been colonized by Tipu with the deported inhabitants of Sira, is a fairly prosperous place, and crowded fairs are held three times in a year. The island of Seringapatam is about three miles in length from east to west, and one mile in breadth. The fort stands at its upper or western end, immediately overhanging the river. The plan is that of an irregular pentagon, with an extreme diameter of one and a-half mile. The defences, which were laid out by Tipu himself, are imposing for their massiveness, though not constructed on scientific principles. They consist of wall piled upon wall, and cavalier behind cavalier, the chief characteristic being the deep ditches cut through the solid granite. The whole remains in almost precisely the same condition as it was left after the siege, even to the breaches, except that a luxuriant growth of trees has been allowed to spring up.

The spot where the English batteries were planted is now marked by two cannons stuck upright in the ground. Inside the fort are the ruins of Tipu's palace, now partly occupied as a storehouse for sandalwood; the old temple of Ranga-natha-Swami; the Jama Masjid, a tall mosque with two minarets built by Tipu shortly before his death; and a few traces of the palace of the early Hindu rules. Just outside the walls is the Dariya Daulat Bagh, or "Garden of the wealth of the sea," a building (now falling to decay) of graceful proportions, handsomely decorated with arabesque work in rich colours. It was erected by Tipu for a summer retreat, and contains the celebrated pictures representing the defeat of Baillie at Conjeveram in 1780, which, after being twice defaced, were finally restored by the express orders of Lord Dalhousie when Governor-General.

At the eastern or lower end of the island, near the suburb of Ganjam, is the Lal Bagh or "Red garden," containing the mausoleum built by Tipu Sultan for his father, Haider Ali, in which he himself lies by his father's side. This is a square building, with dome and minarets, surrounded by a corridor which is supported by pillars of black hornblonde. The double doors, inlaid with ivory, were the gift of Lord Dalhousie. The inscription on the tombstone of Tipu relates how he died a martyr to Islam, and at the same time indicates by the initial letters the date of his death. Each of the two tombs is covered with a crimson pall, and the expenses of the place are defrayed by Government.

The capture of Seringapatam in less than a month resounded through the continent of India, and the extinction of one of its substantial powers struck terror into the hearts of its princes, and exalted the prestige of the Company's Government. These advantages were not, however, obtained without a violation of those solemn injunctions which the wisdom of Parliament, of the Ministry, and of the India House had periodically repeated to restrain the growth of British power in India, and hence, in writing to Mr. Pitt, Lord Wellesley said: "I suppose you will either hang me, or magnificently honour me for my deeds. In either case, I shall be gratified, for an English gallows is better than an Indian throne." He was magnificently honoured—by the king with a step in the peerage, and by Parliament with its thanks.

The issue of the war had placed the whole of the Mysore dominions at the disposal of the Governor-General, and he exercised the rights of conquest with great wisdom and moderation.

THE GUZERAT PIG-STICKING MEETING.

The drawing for second round resulted as follows:—

THE GUZERAT CUP.

1ST CHANCES.

Heat 1.—Mr. W. C Waddington, Capt. G. Griffiths, K. S. Taktsingh and Capt H. B. Wilkinson.

Heat 2.—Mr. A. C. Boulton, Mr. A. Hewlett and Mr. E. McCausland.

2ND CHANCES.

Heat 1.—Capt. C Baldock, Mr. H. E. Harter, Mr. D. Graham and Capt. Goring-Jones.

Heat 2.—Mr. J. L. Symons, the Hon. P. Thesiger and Mr. E McCausland.

THE SALMON CUP.

Heat 1.—Mr. W. C. Waddington, Rajah Bahadur Bhagwat Singh. Mr. A. Hewlett and Captain H. B. Wilkinson.

Heat 2.—Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. E. McCausland and Major L. A. Keir.

GUJERAT CUP.

WINNERS OF HEATS.

In the second chances the first heat was won by Captain Goring-Jones.

In the second round of the first chances the first heat was secured by Mr. W. C. Waddington and the second heat by Mr. A. Hewlett and the others by Mr. D. Graham and the Hon. P. Thesiger.

SEMIFINALS.

In the semi-finals Mr. Hewlett beat Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Graham beat the Hon. P. Thesiger.

SALMON CUP.

In the run for the Salmon Cup the fourth heat was won by Captain Wilkinson.

SEMI-FINALS.

In the semi-finals the first heat was won by Raja Bahadur Bhagwatsingh and the second heat by Major T. A. Keir.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

BOUNTY-FED SUGAR.

IRISH BANKING AND RAILWAY RETURNS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce "Monthly Record" for February contains much interesting matter. The text of Lord Russell of Killowen's draft bill for the repression of illicit commissions in trade is given in full, and this convenient publication of a proposed measure which merits the very careful consideration of all persons engaged in trade will doubtless again varied and extensive. An interesting question which was raised in our columns a short time ago by a correspondent in one of the Native States of India, with reference to the charging of import duties by the Government of India on goods in transit to such States, has been brought before the Chamber and is dealt with in detail in a reply which has been sent to the native merchant in question. Perhaps the most effective argument is that the duty free transit of such goods into the Native States would involve the establishment of Customs barriers between the native State and the rest of India in order to prevent the smuggling of such goods back into British India, and that would prove more detrimental to the commercial interests of the Native States than the exaction of the duties. It is also pointed out that the duties in question are really a small payment for the security, facilities for communication, and other commercial advantages which the inhabitants of the Native States derive from the administration of India, as a whole, by the British authorities. African questions are again prominent in the general correspondence. There is a lengthy communication to the Governments and representatives of the various Australasian colonies pointing out the advantages offered by the Manchester Ship Canal for direct trade with the markets of the northern and midland counties of the mother country. Communications with reference to the granting of certificates for commercial travellers in Spain are suggestive of a tendency to the bestowal of increased attention on commercial relations with that country which the changed circumstances of Spain are not unlikely to justify in the near future. An interesting letter is one relating to the demands of certain manufacturers in alsace for the imposition by the German Government of a considerably enhanced duty on cotton cambrics imported into Germany.

The "Diario Mercantil" of Barcelona gives some interesting details respecting the present condition of the silk industry, once so important a source of prosperity for Spain, but now limited to the districts of Valencia. The law passed by the French Government on April 5, 1898, granting a premium for ten years on all Spanish cocoons spun in France has already produced its effect in stimulating the French demand for Spanish raw silk and encouraging the French silk spinners at the expense of the Spanish. Without legislative protection there is a danger, it is urged, that the entire silk crop of Spain may be required for exportation, the result of which would be the extinction of the Spanish silk-spinning industry, throwing large numbers of workmen out of employment and leaving Spanish silk weavers dependent on silk yarns imported from France. The "Diario" recommends an export duty, equivalent to the French premium, on Spanish cocoons; a measure, it is argued, which might be made doubtly advantageous to the Spanish silk trade if the revenue thus obtained were applied to granting premiums for mulberry plantations.

A very instructive communication has been received from Mr. J. M. Swank, the secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, in response to inquiries respecting the condition and prospects of the iron and steel industry in the United States addressed to him by the editor of the "Iron and Coal Trades Review." Upon the question whether the existing prices of these commodities will be increased Mr. Swank writes rather guardedly. He ventures the opinion, however, that for most descriptions, and probably for all, the recent rise has already carried prices in America to very nearly the highest level that can be looked for this year. The chief consideration which influences his mind is that the potential producing capacity of pig iron is much in excess of any possible demand that can be expected. Eliminating old fashioned blast furnace plant which is likely to be never used again, there are still furnaces idle ready to be put into operation, capable of turning out 4,500,000 tons per annum. It is this excessive power of production which has led to the consolidation of interests now going on in the industry in order to check "ruinous competition." On another point Mr. Swank says that prices have not yet gone up so much as to stop the export of iron and steel from the United States, and "we are likely to seek foreign markets for the sale of a constantly growing percentage of our production." In answer to another question he observes that probably the recently increased home demand for iron and steel will be maintained throughout the present year. Beyond that limit he considers that it would be unwise to indulge in speculation. At present the American industrial sky is bright, but the political outlook is not. Next year it may be clouded, because there will certainly be then a most exciting Presidential and Congressional campaign in the United States.

The returns relating to Irish banking and railway traffic issued by the Registrar General for Ireland give evidence of progress in prosperity. The deposits and cash balances in the joint-stock banks have increased every year since 1887, and last year reached the total of £39,438,000, an advance of £138,000 for the twelve months, and the highest total on record. But whereas in the years 1888-92 inclusive increases were recorded for both halves of the year, since 1898 there has been a decrease in the first half (April to June), with a more than compensating increase in the latter half. The increase last year, however, though a great advance on that of the previous December, which was only £62,000, was by no means so considerable as the increases in previous years. Quite possibly this may have been a consequence of the Dingley Tariff in the United States, which has undoubtedly told hardly on the Irish linen trade. Meanwhile the balances in the savings banks (both Post-office and trustee banks) have continued to increase. The trustee banks have of course had a more chequered life than the Post-office banks, but since the year 1894 their balances have also increased steadily. The Post-office banks, however, give the most striking evidence of the accumulation of small savings. From 1878, when the deposits were only £1,326,000, the increase continued at an average rate of £201,133 per annum until the 1893, when the total was £4,343,000. Since that year the average yearly increase has been £576,400, varying from £634,000 in 1894 to £519,000 last year, and the total amount of the deposits in these banks is now £7,225,000. Taking trustee and Post-office banks together, we find an average increase per annum since 1878 of £300,700, the aggregate amount increasing from £3,486,000 in 1878 to £9,500,000 last year; but while the deposits in the Post-office banks in that period have increased by nearly 450 per cent, the deposits in the trustee banks have only increased by 5·3 per cent. This may be partly attributed to the wider distribution of branches under the Post-office system. There was also a striking increase last year in the Irish investments in Government funds. India stocks, and guaranteed land stock, the total, £25,260,000, on December 31, 1898, being £905,000 in excess of the figures on December 31, 1897. There was an increase in the year 1894 of £1,491,000, but during the past twenty years there has been an average decrease of £328,850 per annum. The fact that the decline has occasionally been arrested—in 1879, 1882, 1886, 1884, and last year—may perhaps indicate that the explanation of the decline as possibly due to the migration of persons living on "gilt-edged" investments from Ireland, which has been previously suggested, is not quite reliable, and that other methods of employing the capital in Ireland have been found. It is not quite clear why there should be a continued decrease in the average bank-note circulation in Ireland. Last year there was a further decrease of £67,000, the average amount in circulation in December being £6,401,000. The decrease in every case occurs in the June half-year, while there is a recovery in the December half-year as compared with June. The average note circulation in Ireland in December last was £697,000 less than in December, 1890. Bearing in mind the increase in the deposits in the Joint-stock banks, it seems not improbable that the decreased note circulation may be due to an increased us of cheques. The railway traffic returns show an increase of £47,042, or 1·4 per cent. in the receipts, the total for the year being £3,489,078, as compared with £3,442,036 in 1897, a larger sum than was received in any previous year. The length of line has been increased 368 miles since 1888, the total being now 2,988 miles. Last year there was an addition of eight miles. The average receipts per mile have increased in the ten years from £1,080 to £1,170, an average increase of £9 per mile per annum. It cannot, however, be said that railway mileage or railways earnings are increasing by "leaps and bounds" in Ireland.

The Committee of the Glasgow Chamber, in reporting in favour of speedy action for the closing of both the Indian and English markets to bounty-fed sugar, and the Chamber itself in adopting these recommendations, appear to have been largely influenced by apprehensions of the deliberate extension of the export bounty system by foreign nations, either singly or in groups, with the express object of crushing out of existence particular branches of British trade. In this prospect the Committee see "even greater danger and evil" than commonly arise from the protective import duties of foreign Powers; inasmuch, it is urged, as the bounties strike at the internal trade of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies. Private persons in this country and in the dependencies have thus opposed to them we are told, "not only the legitimate skill and all natural advantages rightfully belonging to their foreign competetors," but also "the practically unlimited means and influence of the most important and richest Governments of Europe;" and against such methods of trading private capitalists cannot hope to contend. Such apprehensions are of course exaggerated, as it is not easy to imagine any group of Continental sugar-producing countries deliberately combining to ruin a particular group of British producers or traders by means of bounties; the bounties given by Continental Governments are just as much, and even more, in competition with each other as directed against British cane sugar. But it is quite true that there is an important difference between protective import duties, or even bounties on natives production and export bounties. The former are designed to protect home markets for home producers merely, and do not directly interfere with foreign home or external neutral markets. But export bounties are clearly intended to promote artificial competition with foreign industries in both the foreign home and the neutral markets. The Glasgow report goes on to urge that the market of the United States has now been rendered unprofitable for bounty-fed sugar; and that as the English and the Indian markets are becoming more and more essential for the surplus sugar production of the European countries, the closing of those markets in the way proposed would be speedily effective in securing the abolition of the bounty system. The coincidence of this action by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce with the announcement of the introduction to the Legislative Council of India of a Government bill imposing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into India of course gives it additional public importance. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce ought to lose no time in considering the present position of the matter.

The following is Messrs. Hubbard, Brothers, and Co.'s circular on the American cotton market. "A slow liquidation of the European 'shot' interest in this market is in progress whenever opportunity offers, to reverse the arbitrage transactions between the different markets, and as the demand for the better grades in Liverpool enables merchants to secure satisfactory prices for the early shipments of the crop now largely held in that market. This demand has been supplied by those not connected with the trade who are willing to accept the profits they have in hand as a result of the advance from the depressed condition of cotton during the early winter. The trade itself is more attracted to the possible reduction in the yield for the coming season than in this liquidation of the different interests, which would appear to be dependent on the demand for consumption more than upon the possibility of any scarcity this season. As a result of the higher relative place established by the acceptance of the tenders on March the stock of cotton here is slowly increasing, and now seems likely to pass the accumulation of last season, while our contract stock is excepted to be larger than for many seasons, with the exception of 1896-7, when the excitement over the money question forced an abnormal quantity of cotton to this market. Therefore, on a legitimate basis, we must look to the developments of the growing crop to establish either a higher or lower range of values, not only for the coming year, but for the balance of this season; as naturally the question of the prospective rather than the actual supply will govern. All admit that the latter will be more than sufficient for the consumption this season, though desirable grades will be scarce. Up to the present time we have had weather conditions which have prevented any preparations for the new crop. We doubt if in many years the planter has been so far behind in his work as now, and while he may be able to overcome this delay, it is doubtful unless from now on the weather becomes perfect. Our advices point to a decided reduction in the use of fertilisers and to a reduction of acreage in the section east of the Mississippi, though should the market advance sharply and promise to be higher in the autumn every effort would be made to raise as much cotton as possible. It is so unusual to have three large crops in succession that it is doubtful if the yield next season will approach the large crops of the past two years, and while we will carry over a large visible and invisible supply, the conditions of trade would seem to forecast a large consumption for some time to come."

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 31st March, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1033	899
Karachi	321	213
Poona	99	89
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	12	10
Kaira	83	76
Broach	48	33
Surat	22	10
Thana	233	209
Khandesh	39	34
Nasik	81	61
Kanara	3	3
Poona	13	14
Satara	53	51
Kolaba	53	42
Sholapur	17	9
Ahmednagar	1	2
Belgaum	76	63
Dharwar	33	36
Bijapur	18	17
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	162	108
Kathiawar	4	4
Kolhapur	54	39
Cutch	144	100
Rewa Kantha	6	8
Palanpur	3	2
Savantvadi	1	1
Aundh	4	1
Total	2,672	2,275
Week ending March, 24	3,037	2,392
Total to date	244,939	194,203

Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier and Thar and Parkar districts, and Mahi Kantha, Dharumpur, Sachin, Janjira, Akikot, Bhor and Sawanur States were free.

THE DAY OF INTERCESSION.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFERTORY.

The Bishop of Bombay writes to us:—I have distributed the offertory I received on the Day of Intercession for the Plague, February 16th, in the following way:—

	Rs.
Mahratta Hospital and Segregation Camp	250
Mahommedan Hospital	100
Umarkhadi Plague Orphans (Mother Gladys)	100
Beni-Israel Hospital	50
Parel Hospital	50
Girgaum Clergy	50
Byculla Chaplain	50
Revd. J. H. Lord	50
	Rs. 700

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	10	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	14	38
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	33	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	53	15	38
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	6	23
G Mahim and Worli	12	3	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	49	68
Total	162	103	237
Total plague deaths to date	42,910	37,617	
Same date last year	99	101	219

BANDORA.

There was 1 attack and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Monday; and 4 attacks and 3 deaths on Tuesday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT COLABA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst paid a visit, last evening to the Stewart Strong Plague Hospital, Colaba. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Young, A.-D.-C., was received by members of the Hospital Committee and Plague Officers, among whom were Messrs. Woodburn, L. W. Harvey, DuBoulay, Colonel Wilkins, Mr. Hummel, Captain Lock, Mr. K. R. Cama, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Jiwanjee Jamsetjee Modi, Damoder Sukhadwalla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. Ruttonshah T. Nariman.

Mr. K. R. Cama, the Chairman of the Committee for the Colaba district opened the proceedings by giving a few particulars in regard to the working of the hospital. The institution had, among others, three wards, which bore the names of the late Bai Dinbai N. Petit, the late Bai Motlibai Wadia, and Mr. Damoder G. Sukhadwalla, the cost of the second being paid by Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E. Mr. Cama observed that in the acquisition of these fresh additions to the hospital the inspiration and advice of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali to the donors had been conspicuously prominent. He then referred to the valuable services rendered by the late plague officer of the District, Lieutenant Strong, and the good work done by Munshi Farid-ud-Din, and Mr. Hummel, the Honorary Secretary, in connection with the hospital. The percentage of recoveries obtained by the hospital was 35 per cent., but if the number of patients, who died soon after their arrival at the hospital, were deducted, the percentage of cures would come to 65 per cent. The Managing Committee had been able to collect a sum of Rs. 2,600 by subscriptions, which had at present dwindled down to Rs. 500, which would just be sufficient to carry them through a month more. But they had no cause to despair. The new district plague officer, Captain Lock, had succeeded in getting fresh subscriptions, and he was glad to say that Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., had just expressed his intention of contributing a sum of Rs 250. With such friends to help them, he thought, they would never be under the necessity of asking Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, to take over the hospital in the charge of the Municipality. In conclusion, he thanked his Excellency for his kindness in paying this visit to the hospital and the interest he took in it.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said that he hoped that the Committee would continue to manage the hospital as they had hitherto been doing. The plague was now apparently going down. Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, informed him that the plague mortality had gone down during the last week compared with the previous week, and he hoped that before long the disease would considerably abate, if not disappear altogether, from the city. He congratulated the Committee on the good work done by them. He remembered coming to the hospital with Lieutenant Strong when it was first opened, and he had little doubt then in his mind that it would prove a most useful institution of its kind. It was, indeed, very gratifying to observe that the mill-hands, before they attended to their usual work, helped for the benefit of their fellow-citizens in the construction of the different wards, and he was glad to notice that further accommodation had been arranged for. Whilst they all regretted that Lieutenant Strong was not present with them as he had gone home on leave he was glad to hear that the Committee had found in Captain Lock a sincere friend and fellow-worker. (Applause.)

His Excellency was then shown over the various wards by Mr. Cama, Captain Lock, and other gentlemen connected with the management of the hospital, and he expressed himself much pleased with the way in which the patients had been cared for. His Excellency was garlanded before he left the premises.

THE PETLAD PANDIT GATTULALJI LIBRARY.

A public meeting, writes a correspondent, was held on Friday, the 31st ultimo, in the Petlad Library Hall, to perform the opening ceremony of Pandit Gattulaji Library in connection with the Shankararandi Harihardharma Sabha. Mr. Hiralal B. Shroff, B.A., the president of the Sabha, in opening the proceedings of the day, voted Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the late Dewan of Baroda, to the chair, in a few select words. Being duly seconded by Mr. Goculdas M. Shah, B. A., the president, amidst general acclamations, pointed out what important business they had to perform that evening. He dwelt for a while upon the high literary attainments of the late Panditji, remarking that in him, not this Presidency only, but the whole of India had lost a real religious hero of sterling virtue, and that attempts to keep his memory in connection with this literary work were really praiseworthy. Of all the various forms adopted to keep up the glory of great men, he always liked those that helped to perform the double function of memorialising the deceased and conferring substantial or practical benefit upon the living and the progeny. It was on this account that he very much thanked the president of the Sabha.

The report was then read by Mr. Hiralal B. Shroff, explaining in short the history of the Sabha, the meaning and import of the term Harihara, and the occasion and practical utility of the library. Mr. Jayantilal M. Desai, B.A., in proposing the adoption of the report, said that religion being the only fulcrum on which the whole fabric of Indian life turned, any attempts to improve the material condition of this country must appeal to the religious instincts of the populace. The university men and the common people had an equal necessity to keep up their literary tastes, and so far as the abovementioned Sabha and the library fostered and encouraged them, their utility was beyond question. He further thanked the various gentlemen who had granted the gifts, either in the form of books or money, to the library. Mr. Hariprasad B. Desai, B.A., seconded and echoed the same views. The report was then unanimously adopted.

Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, M.A., LL.B., the Chief Justice of Baroda State, in performing the opening ceremony, said that he was all throughout his temporary stay in Petlad leading a very merry life in various physical and literary entertainments. But this last business was the happiest of all. He said that it was the late Panditji that in a great measure taught the Vaishnavas to discriminate between the real principles of religion and the mere external forms of worship. The Panditji who in fact revived the real spirit of the philosophy of the religion, and awakened the votaries to the true sense of worship. Vaishnavism received a new light through him and with it were opened the eyes of other sects. No religion can exist unless it has something to fall back upon in the form of sound principles founded upon reason and experience. These lessons were supplied from the life of this great man, and it was a high privilege for him to be associated in any work that connected him with the name of Panditji.

The library was then formally declared to be opened. Rao Saheb Jeebhoy Goculdas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the president and Rao Bahadur Ambalal Bhai, dwelt at great length on the president's love of education and generosity, and the opener's literary capacities displayed in the *alma mater* and elsewhere. Being seconded by Mr. Chhaganlal Lallubhai, some time Head Master of the English School, the vote was carried. A vote of thanks was also proposed to Mr. Hiralal B. Shroff. The president, in dissolving the meeting, promised a handsome donation to the library in the form of books.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

THE BICYCLE TAX UPHELD BY THE HIGH COURT.

FRANCIS HOGAN VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

This was a reference to the High Court by Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, in the case in which the Municipality had proceeded against Mr. Hogan to recover the tax on his bicycle. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for Mr. Hogan, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Chitty, in making the reference to the High Court, said:—This was an appeal under section 217 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, against a tax of rupees two levied by the Municipal Commissioner on the appellant's bicycle for the quarter ending 31st December 1898. (2.) There was no question of fact in the case, the only point being whether a bicycle is chargeable with the wheel-tax prescribed by section 180 of the said Act. (3.) It was argued on behalf of the appellant that the words "and wheeled conveyance of any description capable of being used on the streets of the city" in Section 2 (q) must be construed as relating to vehicles *ejusdem generis* with those already specified. While agreeing with the plaintiff's counsel that the Act imposing a tax must be construed strictly in favour of the person to be taxed, I was of opinion that it would be unduly straining the words of this definition to narrow down their scope, as he proposed. The case relied on in support of the contention, Williams vs. Ellis, L. R. 5 Q. B. D., 175, was in my opinion clearly distinguishable. There the word "other," which generally introduces clauses relating to articles *ejusdem generis* appears in each clause, the distinction in the last clause evidently being not between carriages and carriages, but between the different kinds of motive power, steam or any other power, &c. It is also noticeable that, that case was decided by Lush, J., who was also party to the occasion in Taylor vs. Goodwin, L. R., 4 Q.B.D., 228, where a bicycle was held to be a "carriage" "driven" by its rider. (4.) A bicycle has been held by the Madras High Court to be a "vehicle with springs," Wilson vs. the Madras Municipality, I. L. R., 19 M., 83. (5.) Under these circumstances, I was of opinion that a bicycle fell within the definition of vehicle as given in Section 2 (q.) and that the tax was properly chargeable, and that the appeal must be dismissed. I have some difficulty in certifying that I entertian reasonable doubt in the matter, but as the point is a novel and so far as our courts are concerned, and as each party asked me to state a case for the decision of the High Court, should my judgment be against him, I submit the question for their lordships' consideration. (6.) The appeal was dismissed by me, and the respondent's professional costs, Rs. 34, certified. That judgment was made contingent on the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the court, said he hoped to be able to show that there was more of doubt about the matter than Mr. Chitty thought. He submitted that bicycles were in common use when the Act first came into force, and that if it had been contemplated to tax them, they would have been distinctly specified like hand carts, &c. The learned counsel proceeded to deal with the two cases cited by Mr. Chitty, and contended that they contradicted each other.

Mr. Justice Candy remarked that by the Act it was intended to tax all vehicles in the streets of the city.

Mr. Justice Russell said that was to be done to make them pay for the roads.

Mr. Scott submitted that the Act did not apply to bicycles as they were not vehicles of the description contemplated by the Act. If it had originally been contemplated to tax them, they would have been specified. If a person who rode along the streets on such a conveyance was to be taxed, roller skates might just as well be said to come under the Act.

Mr. Justice Russell thought that when a man rode daily to Malabar Hill, from the Fort, he must be said to be conveyed by a wheeled conveyance.

Mr. Scott submitted that as such vehicles as plague ambulances, funeral hearses, and other vehicles were not distinctly mentoned in the Act, that it was nothing unusual for bicycles to be omitted. Counsel referred to the English Acts as relating to bicycles being included in the term vehicle. Having referred to all the authorities he could find, the learned counsel submitted that, as in England bicycles were not held to be conveyances, Mr. Chitty's decision was wrong, and that the appeal should be allowed.

Mr. Lowndes, on the other hand, said the definition section in the Act was the widest that could be given and that it included bicycles. It included a carriage, a cart, and other wheeled conveyance of any description capable of being used in the streets. Whoever drew up the Act, had probably no intention to include the motor car, but it could not be contended that the motor car did not come within the definition. If they looked at a dictionary, they would find that the word vehicle was wide enough to include any kind of carriage. As to wheeled skates, on which his learned friend founded an argument, Mr. Lowndes said there would be time enough to consider it when it arrived. The definition would not include a hand barrow. The learned counsel referred to several of the cases cited by Mr. Scott, and contended that they were authorities in his favour. He challenged his learned friend to show that a word of a wider meaning than vehicle could be found in the English language.

Mr. Scott said that, if vehicle was the widest possible term they would not have added carriage, cart, van, truck, &c. Counsel submitted that carriage and conveyance were as wide terms as vehicle. The Madras case was not in favour of his learned friend, for the Madras Act differed from the Bombay Act in various particulars. There was no definition clause in the Madras Act.

Mr. Justice Candy: Do you contend that a bicycle is not impelled by machinery?

Mr. Lowndes submitted that it was not. Webster calls a mule a conveyance.

Mr. Scott said a mule could not be called a vehicle Therefore the word vehicle was not wide enough.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his judgement, said the question was whether a bicycle came under the definition of a vehicle in section 2 (q) and within the terms of schedule (g) of the Municipal Act. If it did, then the decision of Mr. Chitty was right. He did not think that for a moment it could be said that a bicycle was not a vehicle under the general clause, which included wheeled conveyances of any description capable of being used on the streets of the city. Turning to the schedule they found that a tax was imposed upon conveyances drawn or propelled otherwise than by horses or machinery, and there was nothing to show that a bicycle did not come within those terms. Having alluded to sections 183 and 185 relating to vehicles left for the purposes of repairs, and to the Commissioner being empowered to come to an arrangement with livery stable keepers, his lordship said that, on the question as to whether a bicycle was a vehicle, he must hold that it was, and that as such it had been properly taxed.

Mr. Justice Russell said he concurred, holding that a bicycle was a wheeled conveyance. It was certainly wheeled otherwise it would not be a bicycle, and it certainly was a conveyance, as it carried persons from one place to another. He considered that, if the Act when drawn up was intended to exclude bicycles, they would have been specially mentioned together with other exempted vehicles. He apprehended that the object of the tax was to make people pay for the upkeep of the roads. He was of opinion that, under the Act, a bicycle was a vehicle, and as such must be taxed.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

The Holi festival went off, writes our correspondent with the usual enthusiasm. The Honourable Mr. Nugent is the chief guest of the week here. He arrived on Monday, and was received at the station by the Sirdars and the chief State officials, and also by Colonel and Mrs. Wray, under the usual salute of fifteen guns. Sports and other entertainments were given in honour of the distinguished guest at Kolhapur. An entertainment at the Gymkhana by some amateur performers from our Infantry regiment was successful. A State dinner was given at the Residency.

On Wednesday, the Honourable Mr. Nugent, with Colonel and Mrs. Wray, went to Panhalla, where he will stay a few days before rejoining the Government at Mahableshwar. H. H. the Maharaja is also gone to Panhalla.

The advisability of appointing a Shirestedar under Mr Phillip, the newly made Storekeeper to the State Executive Engineer, is being vigorously discussed.

Mr. Setlur, of Bombay, came before the Sadar Ameen here in the case in which that Court has issued notice to Mr. S. Dandwate and his son, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, to show cause why sanction to prosecute them for fabricating evidence, etc., in the course of a judicial proceeding should not be given. The Court has taken time to give its decision.

The 2nd of April was to be observed as a general public holiday in commemoration of the day on which H. H. the Raja was entrusted with his powers, but it being Sunday, the holiday was given on the 3rd instead.

The weather was very hot during the week, and we had a foretaste of our annual April thunderstorms.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—APRIL 3.

10 p.m.	79·0

TUESDAY—APRIL 4.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m	84·5
2 p.m	85·4
4 p.m.	84·9

LORD CURZON AT KANKI.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THE Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, their respective Staffs, Colonel Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, and Captain Popham Young, Colonization Officer, left Lahore on Sunday night by special train, and arrived early next morning at Khanki, where are the head works of the Chenab Canal. Colonel Brackenbury, Manager of the North-Western Railway, Mr. Jacob, Traffic Manager, and Mr. Warburton, Superintendent of Police, were in charge of the train. His Excellency and His Honour were received at Khanki by Mr. Ingham, Inspector-General of Irrigation, Mr. Beresford, Chief Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Department, Mr. Jacob, Superintending Engineer, Chenab Circle, and other Canal Officers. His Excellency spent some time in viewing the great dam from the wooden tower about sixty feet high, erected in view of a contemplated visit from Lord Landsdowne, which, however, was never made, and in examining the maps and plans submitted to him by Messrs. Ingham and Beresford. From the top of the tower an excellent view was obtained of the works and machinery by which the river is embraced and held within bounds, and the necessary supply of water discharged into the canal by means of which over four thousand square miles of country are irrigated. His Excellency's reply to the Layallpore address gives a very graphic and comprehensive account of this great work.

The inspection over, the whole party were entertained at breakfast by the Lieutenant-Governor. The train left Khanki at ten o'clock, and halted for lunch at Sangla Hill, a colonist settlement looking very like an Egyptian town from the distance. The inhabitants made quite a brilliant display in the way of triumphal arches and decorations, and had a band in attendance which performed vigorously during the visit. His Excellency and party walked up the main street of the town, being received at the entrance by the principal colonists, with whom he entered into conversation, in the course of which he thanked them cordially for the reception they had given him. The people looked happy and contented, and there was an air of prosperity about the town and its surroundings that was striking.

Lyallpore, the headquarters of four Canal divisions and of the Colonization Officer, Captain Popham Young, was reached shortly after 4 o'clock. His Excellency was received at the station, which was brilliantly decorated, by the principal Irrigation Officers of the district, and proceeded at once with the Lieutenant-Governor and the others of the party in a camel carriage to Captain Popham Young's bungalow, a mile distant. The carriage proceeded at a walking pace, being preceded by the excellent band of the 23rd Pioneers which was specially subscribed for and brought up from Lahore by the colonists for the occasion. Triumphal arches were erected along the route, which was densely thronged throughout by the colonists, who were most enthusiastic in their dymonstrations of welcome. Amongst them were many fine looking men, pensioners, of the Native Army, some wearing their uniforms and medals. All the colonists indeed, with scarcely an exception, were splendid specimens of a manly independent people. After some time spent in conversation with the Irrigation Officers and in the examination of the maps and plans at Captain Popham Young's bungalow, his Excellency proceeded to the verandah, in front of which a large body of colonists was assembled to witness the presentation of the address of welcome. This was read by Nawab Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., in vernacular, and his Excellency replied in a powerful speech in which he remarked on the excellence of the irrigation works and the prosperity of the settlers.

His Excellency then visited the town and some of the principal buildings, and later on witnessed an excellent display of fireworks. The town and railway station were also brilliantly illuminated. A special train left for Lahore at 11 p.m.

SIGNS OF THE EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

AN INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS.

A PARIS Correspondent writes:—Among the signs that the Exhibition is drawing near is the great increase in the number of foreigners who are taking up their residence in Paris. Every foreigner who intends to stay more than three months in Paris is bound by a law passed a few years ago to report himself to the Prefecture of Police, where he has to establish his nationality and identity. In the course of the past few weeks the number of foreigners presenting themselves for this purpose at the Quai des Orfevres has gone up by leaps and bounds. The number of declarations made for instance, on March 12, 1898, was only four; this year on the corresponding date it was eighty-one. The increase, indeed, is so large that the staff employed for this particular purpose has already had to be doubled.

In the meantime Parisians themselves are being very disagreeably reminded of the approach of the coming show. The streets that are not under repair are "up" in connection with the Metropolitan railway or for laying down the electric light, with the result that if Boileau were here to rewrite his famous satire on the "Embarras de Paris," he would find ample material for additional groans. The various works in progress have terribly upset the traffic arrangements. Omnibuses that used to pass your door now take devious routes, and can only be found after much hunting, for even their starting-points have been temporarily altered. The very tramways, in spite of their more sedentary disposition, have undergone changes of itinerary in the shape of vexatious curtailments. The steamers, too, that ply on the Seine now run in erratic fashion since several landing stages have been suppressed, and persons who wish to land on the right bank find themselves stranded on the left, and *vice versa*.

This state of things has moved the most peaceable of fraternities—that of the fishermen—to wrath and indignant protestation. A delegation of these Izaak Waltons has waited on the authorities to complain that they have been ousted from several of their best pitches, and that the fish, frightened by the unwonted barge traffic, refuse to bite. Altogether the exhibition in the making is a nuisance. That it will ever be anything else to the majority of Paristans may be doubted.

THE YOUNG IDEA IN FRANCE.

A CRITICISM OF THE "NEW EDUCATION."

THE "Comite Dupleix" is an institution recently established in Paris to promote the propaganda of the "new education" in France. French educationalists are discovering that France has fallen into erroneous methods of instructing the young, and in this particular she may even take a leaf out of the book of England. Under the Republican *regime*, French leaders of thought say the methods of instruction have become "an organism of parties and an instrument of political combat," rather than a means for the culture of the mind and heart and the amelioration of the condition of mankind. "The child is regarded as a sort of booty of whom possession must be obtained, and a terrible is being fought around him for that purpose." M. Edmond Desmolins, the author of "Reasons for the Superiority of the Anglo-Saxon Races," speaks of the existing educational crisis in France as being due to the fact that the schools are being made the means for gaming possession of the children, instead of making them the meant for properly bringing them up; and that this singular conception of the functions of the school is due to the excessive importance which is now attached to public life. At the present time the youth of the country is shut up in the Lycees which are little better than barracks, and the "Internats," or boarding-schools, more like prisons than free educationl establishments. For these M. Desmolins would substitute public schools, placed in healthy districts throughout the country, upon the model of Bedford, and Uppingham, and Clifton, of Eton, and Rugby, and Harrow, with plenty of room for athletic exercises, and buildings where the pupils could be lodged in small groups, under the surveillance of professors. Another direction in which the French begin to recognise they are being left behind has its origin in their lack of interest in other peoples. Commercial men and particularly those engaged in industrial pursuits, must go abroad to study the tastes of those who bought from them, and to learn their requirements. The Dupleix Committee had for one of its chief objects to give the young French a taste for travelling, and it assists in a practical way numbers of teachers in going to study languages in other countries.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th March, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ...	Rs. 1,39,674	Rs. 7 19,159	Rs. 5,317	Rs. 8,64,180
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...		...	25,735

Decrease .... Rs. 25,735

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

THE native papers receive in a spirit of hopefulness the announcement f othe appointment of Mr. Justice Jenkins, of the Calcutta High Court, as Chief Justice of Bombay. The *Rast Goftar* remarks: Considerable speculation was indulged in since the death of the late lamented Chief Justice, Sir Louis Kershaw, as to who would be appointed to succeed him. But all speculation must now be at rest. Mr. Justice Jenkins, of the Calcutta High Court, has got the honourable place. Before he came out to India, Mr. Jenkins was a practising barrister in England and was distinguished for his extensive and accurate knowledge of the law and for his amiable disposition. These good qualities of both head and heart he carried to the bench, when he was appointed a puisne judge of the Calcutta High Court three years ago. While he has discharged the duties of his office with ability, he has also endeared himself to the profession by his uniform courtesy and genial disposition. By his experience at the Bar and on the Bench he is well qualified to occupy the exalted position of Chief Justice of Bombay. We have no doubt that Mr. Justice Jenkins will carry on the duties of the new post with credit to our High Court and satisfaction to the general public; and that he will adequately supply the void created by the death of the late Chief Justice.

ALLEGED VINDICATION OF THE POONA MURDERERS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thus castigates the Poona "Kal," the editor of which is said to be a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, for trying to vindicate the crime of the Chapekar murderers:—While the trials of the Chapekars happily cleared the Poona public of serious misgivings, it never was dreamt that a Poona paper would studiously essay to bring barefaced and audacious excuses for the base and dastardly murders committed by relentless vagabounds destitute of any the least sense of religion or patriotism. The Poona *Kal* is a vernacular paper of that city and its editor boasts of being a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, an officer of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and a member of the Poona Congress Committee. As such he has tried his level best to defend the blood-thirsty actions of the unscrupulous Chapekars by a series of arguments as specious and fallacious as the article itself is pernicious and mischievous.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF INDIA.

In commenting on Mr. McLauchlan Slaters, recent appeal the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states. In his appeal to the Native constituents of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Mr. McLauchlan Slater has some very sensible suggestions for the sanitary reform of our country. Emanating from such an experienced and enthusiastic citizen as the able and popular Manager and Actuary of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, this appeal, we are sure, will not but find a sympathetic response from all concerned in the well-being of the would-be 'Bombay the Beautiful.'

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES.

Referring to the result of the trial of the Rajputs in the Vishnagar Court in Baroda territory, the *Rast Goftar* remarks:—We do not now wish to enter into the details of the case. Mr. Sarangpane has done well in inflicting exemplary punishment on those who were found guilty, and we trust it will have a deterrent effect. Our only concern is to point out to the Baroda Government that it is a pity that they did not look into this case a little more closely before the prosecution was allowed to charge the prisoners with waging war. Whatever might be the misconduct of the Rajputs, it is ridiculous, in our opinion, to magnify that into an act of waging war. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Sarangpane has decided this point in a thoroughly judicial spirit, as distinct from the *ultra-legal* instincts that seem to have guided the prosecution. It cannot be denied that this case would hardly have gained so much in gravity but for the determination of the prosecution to charge the prisoners with waging war. Mr. Sarangpane, after a careful analysis of the evidence, held that there was no evidence to sustain the offence of waging war, and we may be sure that this decision is quite in accord with public opinion.

THE BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION.

The "Indian Spectator" congratulates the promoters of the Bombay Fine Art Exhibition:—The promoters of the Bombay Art Exhibition deserve to be congratulated, despite the somewhat meagre quality of this year's pictures. For the last few years it has been a wonder how the institution could manage to exist at all, in the midst of many difficulties. It has been successful in creating and maintaining a standard of artistic taste, though it may not be of the very highest. Among the pictures exhibited this year, were some excellent specimens of imaginative skill. The progress made by the students of the Bombay Art School is gratifying.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The prosecution of the Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, and Mr. Runchordas Bhugwandas, the engineer of the mill, for having contravened the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act in respect of the furnaces of the company's mill at Gilder Street has ended in a fiasco. There is a growing impression that the smoke nuisance is increasing in this city. How far it is well founded has not been proved by clear and definite evidence. It is, however, a pity that the municipal authorities instituted criminal proceedings against a mill, which even according to the evidence of the prosecution is equipped with the latest appliances for minimising the smoke nuisance, simply because at a particular hour on a particular day the smoke issuing from the chimney was very bad.

The "Indian Spectator" is of opinionthat there was only a temporary violation of law in the case, and remarks:—The collapse of the prosecution of a local mill for producing too much smoke need not be regretted, as the magistrate's remarks, in discharging the accused, contained a sufficient warning to mill-owners not to neglect every possible precaution to abate the smoke nuisance. The particular mill which was prosecuted happened to have a pretty good record in the past, and besides it was proved that it was provided with an appliance for consuming smoke. The difficulty experienced in getting efficient hands at present in Bombay is indeed great, and the magistrate was justified in refusing to convict because of a temporary violation of the law due to causes beyond the control of the mill authorities.

HARD UPON THE LATE FINANCE MINISTER.

The *Gujerati* takes exception to the lavish compliments that were showered upon Sir James Westland on the occasion of a farewell dinner given by the Viceroy last week. Our contemporary says: The high-flown panegyric bestowed upon them would have gratified the soul of an eminent financier like Gladstone or a renowned lawyer and jurist like Sir James Fitz Stephen. Sir James Westland has had a long career in India. He had extensive experience of a special description, and like many of the members of "the most distinguished service in the world" he was perhaps a man of considerable ability also. But India has never been so deplorably wanting in genius or intelligence as to feel admiration for the mere possession of high talents. Lord Curzon won the hearts of the people by his very first utterances, not simply because they showed high intellectual endowments but because there was in his moral constitution that high quality of rich sympathy without which mere talents, however great, can accomplish very little, especially in dealing with a subject race. Sir James Westland never showed that he possessed any financial statesmanship. His manner has ever been the reverse of Lord Elgin's or Lord Curzon's. He has been known more for his supreme intolerance and conceit than for the exhibition of any sympathy or respect for the people or even for the opinions of his native colleagues. The example of a high-placed officer like him exercised a very prejudicial influence upon those who were lower down in the official scale, and we must say that he never displayed any of those great qualities which alone can elicit spontaneous respect, gratitude or admiration.

The *Indian Spectator*, on the other hand, seems to think that the eulogy by the Viceroy was deserved; The terms of high eulogy, in which the Viceroy spoke of Sir James Westland at the farewell banquet at which he and Mr. Chalmers were entertained by his Excellency, can scarcely be said to be in excess of the requirements of the occasion or the merits of our late Finance Member. Forty years have passed, as Lord Curzon reminded his hearers, since Sir James Westland set foot on Indian soil. Ever since, for the greater part of that period, he has been employed in offices demanding arduous labour and great responsibility. That he was found fully equal to every position in which he was placed, is proved by the fact of his retirement after having served four successive Viceroys as the Chancellor of the Exchequer of this great empire. This, in itself, is no small achievement. To keep oneself in a tone and temper, of body and mind, which can be relied upon to respond to the calls made on it by the duties pertaining to a man's profession and position in life, during forty long years—about two-thirds of a life-time—and amid the distractions, vexations and temptations, incidental and peculiar to every career, involves a discipline of the whole human nature which is possible only to one who starts with a strong, an integral, moral personality.

THE LATE MR. G. W. ROUGHTON.

Several of the vernacular journals speak in eulogistic terms of the career of the late Mr. Roughton. The "Rast Goftar" says:—The cruel hand of death has deprived the European community of Bombay of another of its prominent members in the person of Mr. G. W. Roughton, solicitor, who by his amiability, open-heartedness, and kindly disposition, had endeared himself to all who had come in contact with him. As an attorney, Mr. Roughton was very successful and had enjoyed good practice. But he was not the less known as a public-spirited citizen of marked ability. He was one of the few Europeans who devoted themselves to municipal affairs, and we think we are correct in saying that the European community looked up to him as one of their best representatives in municipal matters.

The Kaiser-i-Hind writes: In the untimely and sudden death of Mr. G. W. Roughton our city has certainly lost a distinguished solicitor and a prominent citizen. His ceaseless activity for the welfare of the city prompted by a lofty sense of the duties and responsibilities of true citizenship, his independence and impartiality in judging questions of public interest, and in short his unobtrusive but ardent and fervent zeal for the discharge of public duties were from time to time recognized to a certain extent by his being nominated amidst the approval of the public as the President of the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee and as Sheriff of our city.

The Gujerati observes: Mr. Roughton's death has been received with a feeling of painful surprise and is being widely deplored by the European as well as the native community. His many-sided activity made him a well-known figure in Bombay, and his death has caused a gap in the public life of this city which, we are sorry, is likely to remain unfilled for a long time.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: It may, indeed, be said of Mr. Roughton that whether in the Corporation or the Standing Committee, or whether as Commandant of the local Volunteer Corps or as head of any emergency movement, with the public welfare for its motive, he reminded one of the earlier English citizens of this capital, whose equal Bombay well nigh despairs to get in these days of race antagonism. Mr. Roughton was a born leader of men, and but for failing health he might have left even a higher reputation. It is sad to think of such a career so suddenly cut short, sadder still that official influence, which is so potent in this country, did so little to cheer up this useful career in time. The same gentlemen who mourn his death so eloquently to-day might probably have averted or at least deferred it, by more sympathetic appreciation.

A RECORD OF MISADVENTURE.

M. GOHIER AND THE FRENCH NAVY.

"THE misadventures of two French ironclads," sympathetically recorded by the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other night, is a pathetic little story, which may prove—now that he can turn his attention from matters forensic to his professional sphere of usefulness—of service to M. Gohier, if he should feel inclined to bring his tale of woe up to date. The indictment of the War Office in his famous "L'Armee contre la Nation"—than which, by the way, few publications have secured a wider and more gratuitous advertisement from the party attacked—was so telling and stinging that his charges of incompetency and negligence, if nothing worse, against the Ministry of Marine have, perhaps, hardly attracted the attention they deserve. They form, however, an interesting excursus in the same book which had such a disastrous effect on the nerves of the Headquarters Staff, and the incidents of this record of misadventure are, according to the compiler, culled from official documents, from the public press, and from the report of M. Lockroy, the Sea-green Incorruptible, after the conclusion of his first term of office. These "libels," therefore, seem as if they would take a good deal of explanation. Now that the Army has finished with M. Gohier, it would only be in accordance with the fitness of things if the Navy were to express its appreciation of the pertinence of strictures of its very candid critic. M. Gohier begins

HIS RECORD OF MISADVENTURE

with the year 1890. There is, of course, no profit in going back to ancient history when space is a matter to be considered. When the Channel squadron weighed anchor that year for its great manoeuvres, ten ships were obliged, very soon after it had put out to sea, to return to Brest or Cherbourg with all possible despatch. They were for one reason and another ten lame—very lame—ducks. In 1891 the Seignelay (first class cruiser) thought it advisable to run aground off the coast of Syria, because something was very seriously amiss with her steering gear. Shortly afterwards the boilers of the Amiral Baudin came through the deck and killed or wounded fourteen men of the crew in doing so. 1893 was a year which brought the French navy immense *gloire*. That year it succeeded in blockading the coast of Siam. Unfortunately, even this great achievement was tempered by one or two uncomfortable mis-adventures. The Cochin-China squadron, for example, was unable—it was not ready—to put in an appearance when it was expected; the Pluvier (aviso) ran aground off Saigon; and the Eclaireur (cruiser), which was ordered to replace it, was not in a condition to leave Brest, because the repairs it needed were extensive. In the course of the same year five torpedo-boats of the Toulon flotilla were badly damaged owing to misadventures of one kind and another. A commission sent to Toulon to inquire into matters reported that, of the fifty-five torpedo-boats stationed there, only five were really fit for service. They were further shocked by finding the Magenta, Neptune, and Marceau in a condition which their pens were powerless to describe in parliamentary language; while, as if to enliven the visit of the Commissioners to Toulon, one of the Sarrazin's (armoured cruiser) boilers exploded and removed one engineer and four able-bodied seamen from the pay list, and the censure of the Commission. "Unseaworthiness," remarked the Commission unpleasantly in its final Report, "seems to be the regular condition of our fleet." 1894 was illuminated by the Madagascar expedition. Five battleships were told off for the picnic. The chief engineer of the Dupetit-Thouars was deprived of further interest in the Madagascar and other sublunary business because something went wrong with her machinery; the Arethuse, soon after leaving Brest, spoiled the fun of twenty of her crew because a misadventure, which

SCALDED THEM BADLY,

befell her boiler; the Meteore got as far as Algiers, not without difficulty, and there retired from the competition, a lame duck. The Romanche and the Gabes were even lamer. They returned to Cherbourg forty-eight hours, after leaving harbour. This account for the five battleships of the Madagascar expedition. In 1896 the Jemmapes and the Friedland (armed cruisers), the Dupuy de Lome, Coetlogon, and Descartes (cruisers), as well as the torpedo-boat Tourbillon suffered from internal troubles in connection with their machinery. The Duquesne, Rouvines Jaureguiberry, and Brennus had unpleasantness with their armaments. The Furieux and Requin (coast guardships), aghast at the fate of their betters, gave up the Strugelforlif, and foundered. In addition to these misadventures, the Fleurus (torpedo-catcher), striving to attain the speed of 17 knots, suffered more accidents than one, but as this was her fate for the next two years, it calls for little comment. That year,

AWKWARDLY ENOUGH

the naval Powers had a rendezvous off Crete. France was anxious to make her presence felt at this meeting. Of the ten battleships of the Mediterranean squadron only two felt equal to putting in an appearance. Of these, the flagship soon after her arrival off Crete had trouble with her boilers. They sent her new boilers, designed for another vessels, from home; but as these did not fit, and were so much lumber, the flagship felt out of it. When Admiral Pottier (this brings us 1897) asked for reinforcements they decided to send him the Linois. As soon as she had left Toulon harbour her engines came to grief. The Falcon, ordered to take the place of the injured Linois, suffered the same hard fate. To keep her company in dock, the Cecille (first-class cruiser) was shortly afterwards towed into Toulon harbour with something suspiciously like a broken back. The Charles Martel (armoured cruiser), launched the year before at a cost of twenty-eight million francs, smashed her screw in her first attempt to leave Brest. When this was repaired, the hydraulic apparatus for loading her guns went wrong, and her armament was to all interest and purposes purely ornamental. On a third attempt to weigh anchor she

LOST HER RAM AND HAD TO PUT BACK.

One way and another she seems to have been a somewhat expensive vessel. The Descortes (cruiser) could not do duty for her because her keel was weak; because her engine rooms were untenable; and because her captain opined that she could not live in a high sea. After being patched up, she was sent to a China station. There she had ambition of indulging in gun practice. She gave the idea up, however, when she found that her powder was not only smokeless, but incombustible. Still, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. A fire broke out in the magazines of the Amiral Duperre; the powder did not explode. On more than one ship, M. Gohier asserts, they do not dare to fire a gun before the gunners have left the turret. In a naval engagement, it would seem, the crew of a French ship would have reason to dread their own fire more than that of the enemy. This must encourage them, and "the others" greatly. But probably M. Gohier is incorrigibly libellous. Last year, he notes, the Chamber asked M. Lockroy to account for rumours purporting (1) that 25,000 kilogrammes of salt junk—or its French equivalent—had to be destroyed in Toulon; (2) that the munition for the warships in harbour had given out; and (3) that unseaworthiness was the regular condition of things in the French navy. The Minister of Marine replied that everything was for the best in the best of all possible bureaux; that all rumours were notoriously wild ducks; and that, if there had, perchance, been some few "confusions" at the rehearsals, everything would be all right on the night. He is an inveterate optimist, is the Minister of Marine. This year, it seems, there is only the strange case of the Charlemagne and of the Gaulois to account for—so far. Perhaps M. Gohier will now add them to his little list.

Last year a witty journal of the boulevards dubbed M. Lockroy, after his reply to the Toulon interpellation, "Admiral" Leboeuf was the General who in 1870 spoke the great word: "Nous sommes archiprets." Surely "Admiral Leboeuf" is libellous? Let M. Deroulede, patriot and martyr, see to it.

P. H. O. W.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

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"THE FIRST PHARAOH."

DISCOVERY OF HIS TOMB AT NAKADA.

IN the fascinating study of anthropology there has arisen no more interesting problem than that of the beginnings of civilisation. Year by year, observes a *Chronicle* contributor, patient delving in the dust-heaps of Chaldea and of the Nile Valley have carried our knowledge backward, till to-day the records of the first of the Pharaohs and the pre-dynastic age of Egypt have been rescued from the oblivion of centuries.

The first triumph in this great field was won by Professor Petrie, who, guided by the traditional antiquity of Koptos, as one of the early settlements in the Nile Valley—commenced explorations on the site that city. Koptos was not, however, only pre-historic settlement in Middle Egypt, where the early empire grew up. The discoveries at Ballas and Nakada, on the edge of the Lybian Desert opposite Koptos, and at Abydos, together with those made last year at Hierakonpolis by Mr. Quibell, show that we can assign a fairly definite area to the pre-dynastic settlements of the Nile Valley. They extend from the Fayum in the north to Kum-el-Ahmar or Hierakonpolis in the south, and, with the exception of Koptos, are chiefly found on the fringe of the Lybian Desert.

The most important discoveries in this field have been those of M. de Morgan, the director of the Gizeh Museum at Nakada, where he has uncovered the great royal tomb, with its buried treasuries, which has been identified by M. Maspero, and most Egyptologists, as the burial place of Mena or Menes, "the first of the Pharaos." It would seem that when once this pre-Pharonic Age had began to yield up its secrets, it did so in a most ungraging manner, for the work of M. Amelineau at Anydos has resulted in the recovery of several royal tombs of members of the First and Second Dynasties, and these of an age, at the latest, of some 5,000 years before the Christian era. The discovery of

THE GREAT ROYAL TOMB AT NAKADA,

marks now the threshold of Egyptian history, many centuries prior to the age of Senefru, and yet here we have numerous and forcible indications of a vast antiquity, behind even this remote age, which cannot in reason be placed later than the fifth or sixth millenia before the Christian era. Already the Nile Valley was populated by mixed races, and already the northern and southern provinces gave to the Pharaohs the double crown. The tomb of Menes and its treasures are not the work of a primitive race, or a community just emerging from dark ages of savagery. It is the work of a people long used to building construction, and to the employment of the fine arts, and not by any means isolated from the outer world. From an anthropological point of view, the discovery cannot be too highly estimated. The building, for it is not a rock out or excavated, but a royal dwelling-place of the dead, is a parallelogram measuring fifty-four by twenty-seven metres, or exactly one hundred cubits, by fifty, of Egyptian measurement—a proportion we shall see of considerable importance. The orientation is also remarkable, the angels, not the sides, being turned to the cardinal points. To the student of Egyptian archaeology the structure presents at once.

A NON-EGYPTIAN CHARACTER.

The outer walls are embattled at regular intervals by buttresses, the whole being constructed of crude brick. The resemblance to the massive brick buildings of South Chaldea as shown in the temples of Tello and Nippur, is most apparent. This Chaldean connection is considerably confirmed when we consider the proportions of the building which are those almost invariable in Babylonia, while the orientation is that of the Chaldean builders, and not that of the Egyptians, as shown by all buildings except the stepped pyramid at Sakkara, which belongs probably to the pre-dynastic age. —The interior arrangements are also most curious. The building may be divided into two portions, the tomb and the store chambers. Immediately adjoining the outer wall are a series of sixteen chambers forming a gallery round the inner chambers. These rooms on being explored were found to be filled with all kinds of provisions, furniture, &c., for the deceased. The inner portion or tomb proper consisted of five chambers, arranged again in corridor from—with doors communicating from the north-west entrance. The centre chamber of this group was the largest, and evidently the royal burial chamber, but no portion of this strange edifice showed any trace of painting or decoration of any kind—in this we have a resemblance to the,

COLD, CRUDE BRICK WORK OF CHALDEA.

The most astonishing result of the explorations was the revelation of the fact that the whole of this edifice and its contents had at a remote period been subjected to a terrible conflagration, which had reduced most things to a charred condition, but many objects had been only partially burned, or had escaped from it by being covered by other objects. The reason for this extraordinary destruction has been the subject of much speculation. It is certain that it took place at a remote period prior to the Middle Empire, for burials in the upper strata of the mound shown no trace of burning. It is moreover evident that long prior to the Theban age the building had been covered and hidden, as no trace of any occupants, even as early as the Sixth Dynasty, has been found. The tomb must have been closed early for ever. Was it burnt at the time? M. de Morgan was of the opinion that the conflagration was part of the burial ceremonial, but this view he has modified on the suggestions of Dorpfeil and Borchart. Considering the many indications of similarity to Chaldea, the original idea may be, after all, correct. The fragment of a royal dynastic list from Chaldea contains the record of certain kings "having been burned in the palace of Sargon I." And the recent explorations of Dr. Peters at Nippur, and Herr Koldewey, show that fire was used in Chaldean burials—where not only the body, but the tomb, was partially burned. The tomb resembles those discovered by Amelineau at Abydos, but is apparently earlier—and as on these latter clay sealings for jars of Semti and Mer-bau, the fifth and sixth kings of the First Dynasty of Manetho, were found, the discovery of the name of Mena or Menes on an ivory plaque in the Nakada tomb is not a surprise. The provisions for the dead in these early tombs were enclosed in jars of great size, the mouths of which were covered with clay caps, and impressed with seats with computations of the amount or number of objects they contained. As the computations run into hundreds and thousands,

THE ART OF COUNTING

was far beyond the savage stage. Most of the vases, as well as the miniature furniture in ivory and ebony were broken, this being done, no doubt, so that the Ka, souls or spirits of the objects, might not quit the service of the dead. The variety of objects discovered is most valuable. Ivory and ebony and some fragments of rhinoceros-horn ivory show a trade connection with the Upper Nile, and the large quantity of ivory found on all sites shows that this must have been a very busy trade. The stone used for vases is very varied. We have specimens of porphyry, quartz, diorite, dolomite, and the Egyptian alabaster. The vases are artistic in form, and are moulded with hard stone cores, and finished with the polishing stone. All pottery is hand made, the potter's wheel not being yet invented. One of the most important finds here is that of several objects in obsidian, a valuable commodity of the Neolithic Age—not however, found in Egypt, and almost entirely at that period a product of Western Asia, where it is found and exported from settlement to settlement. The presence of obsidian in the Nile valley at this remote epoch is

STRONG PROOF OF A TRADE INTERCOURSE.

between Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia at that time. We have already seen how the architectural features of the tomb favor such an exchange of commodities, both material and intellectual, and this is still further supported by the carving of the invories found in the tomb. Among the objects discovered were portion of several ivory perfume chests, which were supported upon bulls' feet, the workmanship of which is very non-Egyptian in character, resembling in a most marked degree the carving, of the Assyrian bulls.

Indeed, anyone having a knowledge of Chaldean art, of the earliest period, such as the style of the Vultures of E-anna-du, King of Lagaeh, in about B.C. 4,500, at the latest, the Chaldean appearance of such pieces of primitive sculpture as the slate tablet of Nar-mer, a cast of which is now in the British Museum, or the sculptured mace-heads of this king—the resemblances admit of no xplanation but that of a close intercourse between the two most ancient seats of civilization. But neither in the valley of the Nile or of the Tigro-Euphrates do we find a stage of childhood's first steps in culture; all is stamped with antiquity of origin, the result of the long centuries of thought and labor, which lie far back in the azure of the past, far beyond the age of "the first of the Pharaohs."

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	1	58 p.m.	—	38
Suez	4	2	25 p.m.	—	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 4th April, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	35	—	5
" Karachi	0	19	—	2
" Madras	0	26	—	1

THE WORLD OF FICTION.

THERE has been talk of late of the possible, though gradual, disappearance of the six-shilling novel. Sixpence, it has been suggested, is the proper price for a story; and in the face of that theory now could the six-shilling tariff be maintained? Well, whatever may be the eventual fate of the six-shilling novel, its end, obviously, it not yet. Our table is simply covered with it. Of course, scarcely one in twenty such has any chance of permanent existence; but then, the majority of them do not ask for permanence—they ask only to have their day and cease to be.

The truth is, it must be a very poor story indeed which cannot nowaday find a certain number of readers. There are people who will peruse anything which is of the nature of a tale. They are like children in their craving for fable, for narrative. Do but titillate them, and they are grateful. To such we have pleasure in recommending a batch of novels which we could not praise on their literary merits alone. And, in starting, let us give "place aux dames." Here is that experienced writer, Mrs. Alexander, with a book called "Brown, V.C." (T. Fisher Unwin), which shows how a boy-waif goes into the Army, wins the Victoria Cross, and then discovers his long-lost mother in the person of a general's wife. Nay, he finds that he is heir to a barony, and winds up by marrying a girl who would have inherited his property had he not happened to claim it. Here, again, is a tale by Miss Adeline Sergeant, most fertile of fictionists, entitled "The Love Story of Margaret Wynne" (F. V. White and Co.)—a love-story which at one time promises to run very thornily owing to the obtuseness of the man on whom the girl's affections have fallen; one of those persons who take a pride in sacrificing themselves, quite unnecessarily, for people who have no call upon their fortitude.

One might have thought that the ladies would have had the monopoly of melodrama in fiction, but it is not so. Worthy of existing by the side of the above-named books are "The Pride of Life," by Sir William Magnay (Smith, Elder, and Co.), "Francois, the Valet," by Mr. G.W. Appleton (C. A. Pearson), and "The Day of Temptation," by Mr W.T. Le Queux (F. V.White and Co.). The hero of "The Pride of Life" is a young nobleman who for years allows himself to be suspected of having committed a murder of which he is innocent, and who, returning incognito to the village on his estate, falls in love with a lowly maiden, to whom he is eventually united. "Francois, the Valet" and "The Day of Temptation" are sensation stories of the most deeply-dyed and yet ingenious sort. The authors construct a puzzle for the mere sake of taking it to pieces just before they conclude their labours. They exhibit in the process a good deal of invention, and, knowing as we do that they will thereby give much innocent pleasure to hundreds, and, it may be, thousands, how can we venture to chide them?

There is, however, a better way. Again giving "place aux dames," let us acknowledge at once that there is ability above the average in the "Cousin Ivo" of Mrs. Arthur Sedgwick, otherwise "Mrs. Andrew Dean" (A. and C. Black), the "Rupert Armstrong" of Mrs. O. Shakespear (Harper and Brothers), and "The Mormon Prophet" of Miss Lily Dougall (A. and C. Black). "Cousin Ivo," conciously or unconciously is a study in the school of Mr. Anthony Hope, even to the choice of a little German Principality as the locality of the action. The book, however, is none the worse for that, being fitted with a pleasant hero and an agreeable heroine (who tell the tale between them), and with a thorough-paced villain, who is perhaps, even more delightful than they. There is less of Rupert Armstrong in Mrs. Shakespear's story than of others who might be named, but the instinct which led the authoress to give his name to the book was well-founded, nevertheless. For it is in Armstrong, the painter, and in the daughter who would fain wean him from the pursuit of popularity and fortune to the purer ideals of his youth, that the main interest of the novel lies. The daughter is particularly well-drawn. Again, in "The Mormon Prophet," Miss Dougall makes the notorious Joseph Smith the central figure of a story which, undoubtedly, has the quality of holding the attention from first to last. How far her narrative is historical, or not, we do not know. Certainly it is full of spirit and variety, and one of her feminine portraits is especially well sketched. On a lower literary plane is the "Of the High Road" of Miss Eleanor Price (Macmillan and Co). Miss Dougall convinces for the time, but Miss Price does not. Her heroine is a great heiress who refuses to marry the elderly suitor suggested by her guardian, and hiding herself in a farm "off the high road," encounters the son of an impecunious squire, whom —need we say?—she marries in the end.

Of the more recently issued novels by male hands we should award the palm to the "Two Men o' Mendip" of Mr. Walter Raymond (Longmans and Co.) and the "No. 5, John Street" of Mr. Richard Whiteing (Grant Richards). The former is painful in incident and rather gloomy in tone; but in the study of the principal figure considerable power of psychological exposition is exhibited. The story is of rural life and character, in which it differs absolutely from "No. 5 John Street," which deals with the contrasts of existence in the great Metropolis. Mr. Whiteing's hero is a young and wealthy man, who, for six weeks, lives among the very poor as if one of themselves, in order to realise what they endure and think. This is not the first occasion on which East-end and West-end have been placed in vivid opposition to each other, but the point of view, the temper, and the style are individual, and make "No. 5, John Street" (despite an infusion of melodrama at the close) a book to be read and to be remembered.

From America, we take it, comes "Red Rock" (W. Heinemann), a long but acceptable tale from the pen of Mr. Nelson Page. The "Red Rock" of the title is a plantation which took its name from "the great red strain which appeared on the high boulder in the grove at the far end of the Red Rock gardens." The story has constant movement and a certain number of thrills, and we have no doubt it will make a public for itself. "Omar the Tent-maker," by Mr. N. H. Dole (Duckworth and Co.), is a romance founded on what is known of the life and poems of Omar Khayyam. It may be welcomed by the worshippers of Omar, but, for ourselves, we confess to finding it dull, though it is not wanting in ability.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

MORE ABOUT THE DOSSIER.

The "Journal" says that the "military" dossier in the Dreyfus case, which made a considerable impression on the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, is of a very important character. It contains proof of Capt. Dreyfus's treachery, but it was not communicated to the court-martial in 1894, because the other incriminat documents were found to been sufficient.

According to the "Figaro," the preliminary investigation into the conduct of MM. Deroulede and Habert on the day of the funeral of the late President, which is being conducted by M. Pasques, will be concluded in the course of next week.

The "Soleil," however, states that a report was current at the Palais de Justice yesterday that the inquiry would terminate to-day or to-morrow, and that MM. Deroulede and Habert would be committed for trial before the Senate sitting as the High Court of Justice.—Reuter.

ESTERHAZY INTERVIEWED.

The "Matin" publishes an interview with Maj. Esterhazy, who is represented to have said that he loved France and the Army too much to tell everything, but he deeply regretted the cowardly acts of which he has been the victim. Continuing, Maj. Esterhazy said:—Life here in London is horribly dear and I haven't a half-penny. I am living from day to day. I shall have to leave. I am reduced to living in a corner of London, half-country, half-suburb. I have a small furnished apartment, with a house maid who sees to my meals and my other wants. My expenses, nevertheless, frighten me, and I shall have to cut them down. I am sorry, for I am admirably suited here for quietness.

But, asked the interviewer, you are not going to remain in England?—How could I? Once more I must gain my living and that of those belonging to me, and then these fogs break my chest. I have, you know, already been in the third stage of consumption. I recovered by a miracle. I dream of warm countries and blue skies. I shall probably go to the Soudan.—Alone?—Yes, quite alone. It may be that before long I shall be heard of gloriously. The French have not understood me: other nations will understand me.—But your wife?—My wife and children will remain in France. I will live on what I am now getting from Messrs. Fayard (Maj. Esterhazy's Paris publishers), and later on what I shall send them.—And Mdlle Pays?—We won't talk about her. Say only that she is a creature made up of generosity and delicate devotion. She has a hundred times received proposals to sell me for every large sums of money. She has always refused. One day she even exclaimed: 'I sell the Major; never. I am not a general.' I myself also receive the most tempting proposals."

I am in difficulties for the moment, but the future seems to be brightening. Ah! if I had enough money to go and seek Aguinaldo and serve in his little army! You may add that I am receiving the most extraordinary proposals from all parts of the world. I shall give the preference to those which, while satisfying my military tastes, will enable me still to serve France, the country I love, in spite of all just as one still loves a faithless woman.—Reuter.

The "Echo de Paris" learns that Esterhazy is about to write to the First President of the Court of Cassation offering to give further evidence in the Dreyfus revision on condition that he is allowed the assistance of an advocate, and is granted a more liberal safe-conduct than was accorded him on the last occasion.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE Pau Club have not succeeded in following up their sequence of triumphs in the annual encounter against the Biarritz Club. Last season Mr. Charles Hutchings, with the aid of that mighty driver, Mr. Ted Blackwell, easily accounted for the Biarritz pair, and this being the third consecutive win to the credit of their representatives the original trophy passed into the permanent possession of the Pau Club. The recent encounter was held in connection with the new trophy presented by Lord Kilmaine, Mr. Hutchings on this occasion being partnered by Mr. R. Borell, whilst Biarritz had for their champions Messrs. Eric and Herold Hambro, both of whom enjoy reputations for long driving. In the first half of the match played over Biarritz Messrs. Hambro took full advantage of their knowledge of the course, and proceeded to Pau with the very useful lead of seven holes. Their opponents made a great effort at Pau, and actually brought the match all even with two to play, only, however, to lose by one on the last green.

In America they apparently have a summary way of treating the golfer who falls into the evil habit of not returning his card in competitions. A special rule in one club is to the effect that a player not returning his card shall be reduced five strokes in the handicap—surely a rather drastic penalty for the man who, through irritation or disgust, tears up his card. Competition play in golf is rather prone to creat such feelings. Such an autocratic method would, I am afraid, not be popular over here, except with the class of player who is anxious to pose as a better golfer than he in reality is. Generally this is the individual who has to be content to rest on the laurels of his past reputation, and I am acquainted with some players who under this drastic American mode of procedure would gradually accumulate penalties which would be awful to contemplate.

It appears as though April will be an unusually busy month for the professionals. On the 8th of the month Herd and Harry Vardon meet in a 36-hole match over the course of the Leicestershire Club, the result to be decided by medal play—a rather unusual method in an encounter where only two players are called upon to meet. Following this duel, the Great North of Scotland Railway Co. advertise an Open Tournament, to be held on the Cruden Bay course on Friday and Saturday, April 14 and 15, in which £120 is offered, this sum being divided into 14 prizes; whilst the following week £140 is to be distributed amongst the successful competitors in the tournament on the Mid-Surrey links.

The universal manner in which individual clubs adopt this mixture of match and medal play to decide the big open tournaments is a grand testimony to the appreciation in which this method is held by the general run of golfers. It may be that the clubs are anxious to obtain at full value for their outlay as is possible under the circumstances, and so call upon the players to exhibit their prowess both in match and medal play; but, on the other hand, it is more than probable that this hybrid plan is generally accepted as the best of the merits of the players.

On this subject "Golf" has a leading article in the pages of last week's number, emanating from a rumour that the Tantallon Club purpose placing before the delegates of the Amateur Championship clubs at Prestwick in May a proposal that the conditions of the championship be altered from the present method by match play to a mixture of match and medal play. The first day's golf will be decided by score play, the four men returning the best aggregate scores for the two rounds to play off subsequently by match play—all matches to consist of two rounds of the course over 36 holes.

That this method is hardly an ideal one I think most golfers will agree; but in connection with an uncertain game like golf, in which the element of chance must naturally take a prominent part, it is out of the question to find many ideals, and as the championship is held with the avowed object of discovering if possible, the finest amateur golfer of the year, the object is to elucidate the fairest and most severe method for a test of the players' abilities. That the present system of deciding the championship is hardly satisfactory in this respect has been proved in the past. The luck of the draw is undoubtedly a great factor. There is always a great risk of a player of Mr. Tait's calibre meeting a long-swiping, erratic golfer who, on occasions can play a game with which even Mr. Tait cannot cope successfully except the latter is in his very finest form. If the latter is unfortunate enough to come across this player in one of his "lucid" moments, a slight turn of adverse fortune may relegate him to the retired list for a year. He may even have been beaten on his merits on the round played; but one round of golf is not a test of a player's ability, and it is in this respect that the method of having a preliminary qualifying stroke competition has an advantage over the present mode of deciding the championship. It certainly may be, as "Golf" remarks, that the man who is particularly strong at match play in comparison with medal work is placed at a disadvantage, though on the other hand, it may be argued that if he cannot show sufficient ability to qualify in the first four in the score play he is not worthy to wear the "laurel crown" appertaining to the championship.

Thus the objection raised by "Golf" may in a sense be overcome by extending the number who qualify to compete in the subsequent match golf to either eight or sixteen, although the latter number may once again introduce to a miner extent the present grievance with regard to the luck of the draw. Then, again, in either case the increased number would probably necessitate the penultimate and anti-penultimate rounds being decided by one round of eighteen holes, as is the case at present—hardly a desirable a contingency, as the element of fortune is far too great a factor in a single round.

As a vindication of the present system "Golf" refers to the feat of Mr. F. G. Tait at the championship meeting at the Sandwich in 1896, and remarks: "So glorious an exploit would not be possible under any hybrid sytem such as is proposed by the Tantallon Club." This is surely a weak argument. Mr. Tait emerged successfully from a very trying ordeal, as he had to meet nearly all the leading amateurs of the day. That he deserved to win admits of no doubt, and on the form shown during the week he would probably have secured the trophy under whatever conditions it had been played for. The fact that he came out with flying colours is hardly a vindication of the present system. In fact, the uneven draw—probably the most uneven which has ever happened in connection with the Amateur Championship—rather tends towards the argument that the present system is of a somewhat unfair character. As it was, the strength of Mr. Tait's game proved equal to the task of combatting adverse fortune in this respect, and consequently he reaped and thoroughly deserved the additional glory accruing to the performence. Had he had the misfortune to fall before Mr. Hutchinson in the penultimate round—and at one time it looked as if such might probably be the case, as Mr. Hutchinson held a useful lead of two holes at a critical juncture in the game—there would have been a different tale to tell, but the fact that Mr. Tait overcame an adverse draw can hardly be called forth to vindicate the present system.

A score of 80 generally suffices to gain first place at Southport; but on Saturday last there was the unusal occurrence of three returns of this number only tieing for sixth place, the winning score being as low as 76, whilst there were two cards of 78 net and two of 79 net. Saturday was certainly an ideal day for play, but the favourable conditions would hardly account for the abnormally low nature of the returns, and it would appear as though the course must have been somewhat short of its normal length. If it was not so, one can only sympathise with the individuals who played their best game, and found the score of the other golfers just one too many for them. In competition work in golf there is always a great element of luck in this respect. Some players seem, so to speak, to be born lucky. Whenever they return a good card fortune smiles upon them, and they invariably head the list and meet with a due reward; whilst, on the other hand, there are players who never seem to do the right thing at the right time. If they return a good score fate decrees that there will be still a better score returned; or, if they are fortunate to win for once in a way, it generally chances to be in a monthly medal test or in a preliminary competition for some prize which has to be played off for at some future date.

The Birkdale Club held another competition on Saturday, and with rather a remarkable result, as we find a player with a handicap of 11 going round in 81. It is almost needless to say that Mr. G. H. Hughes, the hero of this incident, secured a very easy win, his nearest opponent, Mr. R. G. Teebay, being seven strokes behind with 93, less 16—77. In addition to finishing first in the handicap results, Mr. Hughes also had the credit of returning the best gross score, Mr. C. C. Clarke being the nearest to approach him with 86.—H. H. HILTON.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

If experience at sea under all kinds of weather is to prove a valuable factor in the next great naval war, then the British navy has the advantage of every other navy in the world. The mere ordinary reliefs of 200 war vessels of all kinds at present in commission, and spread over every quarter of the globe, mean in the aggregate an enormous amount of cruising through calms and storms, or steaming from cold climates to hot and *vice versa*. Out of this experience has come the prevalent British practice of having all warships good sea boats; and from this there has followed, at first perhaps unconsciously, but now as a carefully studied art, the designing of war vessels to be good gun platforms in fair weather or foul. An observer who saw the British and French fleets meet in mid-channel in 1895, as escorts to the Czar of Russia, who was then visiting the principal countries in Europe, says that the British ships were as steady in the choppy sea as if they had been riding in a land-locked harbour, while the French ships danced about so much that many of the officers and men were palpably seasick. Now men who are seasick are almost as much *hors de combat* as if they were severely wounded. On the other hand, a warship may be a good sea vessel, and yet, owing to the low elevation of her guns, may not be able to use them in a storm. Lieutenant W. E. Eberle, United States navy, has said that the United States battleship Oregon, which proved herself to be an excellent sea boat, could not have fought any of her 13-inch guns during a gale, or for hours afterward, and could have fough her 8-inch guns only at intervals in rough seas. This argument in favour of the high freeboard in the Majestic and Canopus classes is apparently irresistible. In practice shooting, made to resemble service conditions as nearly as possible, the British navy attains an average of 30 per cent. of effective hits, but no one expects this average to be maintained during the excitement of an action. It is to Sir William White's credit that amidst all the mechanical complexities of the modern warship, he never lost sight of the fact that without men a warship was merely a costly lump of steel. Quick-fire guns, light and heavy, well dispersed and each with a wide angle of fire; ample protection for gunners and stokers alike; plenty of ammunition, coal and supplies; a good gun platform in rough as well as fine weather—these were the qualities realised by him in the Majestic, and these have made her a favourite type for imitation by naval architects of other nations.

The discussion of military affairs in the Reichstag has naturally attracted a good deal of attention in France. The "Progres Militaire" remarks that in general the criticism was flattering. General von Gossler testified that the marching qualities of the French troops were improved, as well as discipline, and particularly fire discipline. He added that much had been done to improve the training of officers of the higher ranks. The significance of this remark is not quite clear, as the "Progres" remarks. It is flattering, but does the Prussian War Minister imply that a good deal has really been accomplished or that much remains to be done? Our French contemporary is not surprised that General von Gossler should have adverted unfavourably to French material resources, and it admits that the Lebel rifle cannot be compared with the Mauser. Yet it is no light thing to rearm the infantry, and it was the over-haste in 1886 which has given France an arm really inferior. The "Progres" criticises as rash the statement of the Minister that the French field gun had not given full satisfaction at the trials, and maintains its old argument that there is too great a tendency to throw a veil of secrecy over such matters, even to such an extent that French officers shall be misinformed rather than that Germans should be permitted to know the truth. However, the "Progres" does not attach great weight to the German opinion, on the ground that the general's real purpose was naturally to secure his own objects.

The Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe has issued his report upon the musketry practices during the year 1898, and it is satisfactory to learn that the shooting of the British regular army compares favourably with the performances of other armies. There is plenty of material for careful study in Colonel Hamilton's report. The condition of the volunteer battalions of a regiment in the Northern District is astounding. The six battalions have an average amongst them of over 90 per cent. of second-class shots. One battalion has actually 100 per cent. of second-class shots—or, in other words, not a man in it has fired one single round beyond 200 yards, except perhaps a certain number who have attempted but failed to qualify as first-class shots. Such battalions cannot seriously be regarded as fighting units.

The Admiralty have decided that the new first-class cruiser to be laid down at Barrow-in-Furness shall be named the King Alfred, in honour of Alfred the Great's millennary in 1901. The two first-class cruisers to be laid down on the Clyde are named the Leviathan and the Africa. The two first-class battleships allotted to the Thames Ironworks are to be called the Duncan and the Cornwallis. The first-class battleship to be laid down at Birkenhead will be named the Exmouth, and the first-class battleship that is to be built at Jarrow will be named the Russell.

In the course of the general discussion on the War Budget in the French Chamber M. de Freycinet stated that the effective force of the French Army on a peace footing had 581,000 men under the colours. It was impossible to increase that number and to view in that respect with Germany. There was, however, no reason for discouragement. The military power of a nation did not depend solely on the number of men. During the last fifteen years France had, from the point of view of armament, been at the head of all European nations. At the present moment she was occupied in improving her rifle which would then be without equal. As to the artillery, it was already unequalled, M. de Freycinet added that it was necessary that discipline should be complete.

A writer in the *Echo de Paris*, dealing with the question of the Dum Dum bullet, holds that that of the Lebel rifle renders all the service required and does not stand in need of improvement or modification. At 3,000 metres the Lebel bullet traverses the fleshy portions of the human body and shatters the bones of the limbs. The penetrating power of the bullet is said to be enormous:—"During the Dahomey campaign a bullet was found to have passed through a tree and through the five natives who had taken shelter behind it. The French officers who have been able to observe the effect of the bullet in Dahomey, Tonkin, and Madagascar declare that the men struck by the Lebel bullet in full trajectory fall at once after a convulsive leap. When the camp of General Dodds, during his march on Abomey, was the object of a surprise attack, the terrible effectiveness of the Lebal bullets was proved in the most signal fashion." The writer concludes by saying that the French have no reason to feel alarmed at the complaints made of the ineffectiveness under certain conditions of the British magazine rifle" bullet of small calibre. "If the Lee-Metford rifle, he says, "has given unsatisfactory results, the blame does not rest with the small-calibre bullet."

The German Emperor has issued new regulations designed to lessen the evils of gambling in the Army. The Minister for War, General von Gossler, promised the Budget Committee of the Reichstag a few weeks since that some further means should be devised for suppressing gambling among officers, and the Imperial order just promulgated may be regarded as the outcome of that promise. The views of the Emperor himself on the subject are well known. They have been expressed several times lately, and it is reasonable to suppose that His Majesty has been only too ready to act upon the advice of General von Gossler in the present instance. The Imperial order to the Army runs thus:—"I have been repeatedly impressed by recent occurrences with the frequency with which illicit offers from professional money-lenders reach the officers of my Army. The effect of the opportunities thus afforded, acting on youthful levity and lack of experience in money matters, too often marks the beginning of severe financial distress and even of utter ruin. I am determined that every means shall be adopted for the protection of my officers from temptations of this nature. My order dated July 5, 1888, and designed for this purpose, must be constantly borne in mind by every officer as the serious expression of my will. I ordain that in future officers are to report immediately to their superiors all illicit offers of money made to them. The generals in command and all other competent military authorities after establishing the illegal character of the offers and securing the conviction, where possible, of the offenders, must keep the War Ministry constantly informed of such cases. The department must then provide for the publication of the names of the usurers, and do all that is further necessary in each individual case.—William." In the order of July 5, 1888, to which reference is made, the Emperor impressed upon officers that they must "support the Monarchy not only when on duty but by the conduct of their lives as a whole."

The Military Department of the German Imperial Colonial Office, which has consisted hitherto of three sections—for personal, medical, and general affairs—has been increased by a fourth section for the elaboration of surveys and maps which are prepared by officers and officials in the colonies, and which have previously been handed over to private geographical institutes.

Russia is pursuing a vigorous policy in the East. Large shipments both of men and ammunition of war are continually being made to Port Arthur. A contingent of 2,000 paid volunteers left Odessa at the end of last month. They were specially-selected men, picked from among those whose term of military service had expired. It is intended that these men shall be sent up-country to guard the Manchurian section of the Siberian railway, which is being pushed forward with all rapidity. The entire Russian garrison in the Far East now numbers nearly 40,000 men.

THE FIRST RAILWAY ARMS.

The "Genealogical Magazine" informs us that the Great Central Railway, the newest of the great railway lines, has petitioned for, and obtained a grant of, arms, of which the official blazon is as follows:—Arms—Argent, on a cross gules, voided of the field, between two wings in chief sable, and as many daggers erect in base of the second, in the fesse point a morion winged of the third, on a chief also of the second a pale of the first, thereon eight arrows saltirewise banded also of the third, between on the dexter side three bendlets enhanced and on the sinister a fleur-de-lys or. Crest, on a wreath of the colours—a representation of the front of a locomotive engine proper, between two wings or. The grant is dated February 25, 1898, and in itself is typical of many things. To begin with, what railway company, 20 years ago would have troubled to bow to the authority of the Earl Marshal? In the next place, what herald 300 years ago would have granted a locomotive for a crest, even if such an awesome intrument had been then invented? That such a charge should be introduced into an armorial achievement testifies to the fact that heraldry, like every other science which has a presently operative existence, takes cognisance of the changes of these rapidly moving times. Doubtless many heraldic pedants will dub the charges "unheraldic," but with a railway company there can be no objection to thus openly dating the arms as modern. There can be no ancestry behind. And with reference to the wider subject of the introduction of such charges in personal achievements, we ourselves have always frankly admired the pluck and the honesty which have led to the selection of such charges as the "telescope" in the arms of Herschell, the "vase" in the crest of Doulton, and the "corrugated boiler flue" in a recent grant of arms to a well-known manufacturer. Though we ourselves should be the first to ridicule the "meanings," "heroic or otherwise," which are so frequently attached to coats-of-arms, it is, however, interesting to notice the evident sources which have been drawn upon in designing these arms for the Great Central Railway. The cross gules upon an argent field is derived from the arms of the City of London. Probably it is voided because "Argent, a cross gules" is now appropriated to St. George, the Order of the Garter, and other Royal purposes. The daggers in base very probably have their origin in the same quarter, though the charge in the arms of the City of London, as is well known, is the sword of St. Paul, and not the dagger of Wat Tyler. The winged morion is but another name for the winged cap of Mercury, and the insertion of the charge is singularly appropriate. The bendlets enhanced are taken from the coat of Manchester, the arrows from the shield of Sheffield, and the fleur-de-lys from the arms of Lincoln. Thus are amply typified the towns of the original Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway. The eagle's wings in the crest, and the winged speed for which we are to look when the new railway is in full swing. But we cannot help a sneaking conviction that, in a race between the Great Central and the eagle, or between the Great Central and the winged good Mercury, the editorial cash-box, shirt, cuffs, and everything else would be upon the other competitor rather than upon the Great Central. There are some other railway companies which might with justice follow the excellent example of the Great Central.

MR. RHODES AND THE KAISER'S PORTRAIT.

THE FINANCIERS DRIVE A HARD BARGAIN.

Another illustration of the wonderful charges which time and circumstances have wrought. Just before he left Berlin, Mr. Rhodes received a signed portrait of the Kaiser from the Emperor!

Though Mr. Rhodes managed excellently well with the diplomatists in Berlin, he found the financiers, it is reported, a less impressionable body; and, so far as the financial part of the bargain is concerned, there is yet much to be done before it is brought to a happy cumpletion.

The *Standard* correspondent hears that without regard to any decision of the British Government, the German Government will probably, after the completion of the preliminary work, lay before the Reichstag a Bill requiring a guarantee of three per cent. interest for the railway through German East Africa, which will be built exclusively by Germans, worked by officials, and superintended by the German Government. Germans, however, will not only build the railway, but will also make all the necessary preparations, including its tracing through districts hitherto entirely unknown and never yet trodden by a white man. It is, therefore, easy to understand why Mr. Rhodes expressed deep gratification about the matter, for Germany has taken over a work which would be almost insuperable for a private individual.

Mr. Rhodes is reported to have met the difficulties opposed by the German financiers to raising the money unless there was also a concession of land with the remark that given a three per cent. guarantee from the German Government he will procure as much money as will be required.

The *Figaro*, commenting on Mr. Rhodes's visit to Berlin, says: The complete change in Anglo-German relations is no small matter for astonishment. We are a long way from the time when the Emperor William telegraphed to President Kruger and Great Britain had a cruiser squadron ready to face Germany.

THE ULTIMATUM THAT WENT WRONG.

"CHINA VERY LIKE A WHALE."

The presentation of the Italian ultimatum was all a mistake. It arose, says Signor Martino, through the telegraphic messages from the Italian Foreign Minister reaching him in the wrong order. Admiral Canevaro first telegraphed general instructions for the preparation of an ultimatum, but countermanded those instructions three hours later on the advice of England by an order to suspend all diplomatic action until further notice. By some hitch in transmission the second despatch was delivered first, so that the Italian Minister in Peking acted on the instructions to present an ultimatum, believing them to be subsequent to the order for the suspension of diplomatic action. This lapse in transmission might, however, have been corrected by an examination of the numbering of the despatches.

In article published in Rome by Cesare Lombroso, the well-known scientific man, the Chinese situation is pointedly illustrated by a fable. He compares the European grasping after territory in China to the fisherman who landed on an unknown island, raised their tents, and boasted of the conquest they had made, when suddenly they were thrown into the sea, with all their paraphernalia, the island being simply an enormous sleeping whale, which awakened under them. Professor Lombroso thinks that this will be the case with China.

Copenhagen correspondent states that Denmark likewise wants a piece of China. A convenient harbour for the accommodation of her ever-growing mercantile marine will satisfy her ambition. Lu Hian Huan, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*, declares that China will not lease Sanmun Bay to Italy or to any other Power. If Italy had recourse to force, he says, China will also have recourse to force.

The Chinese Minister left Charing Cross to-day for Paris on his way to Rome to consult with the Italian Foreign Minister regarding the position in the Far East.

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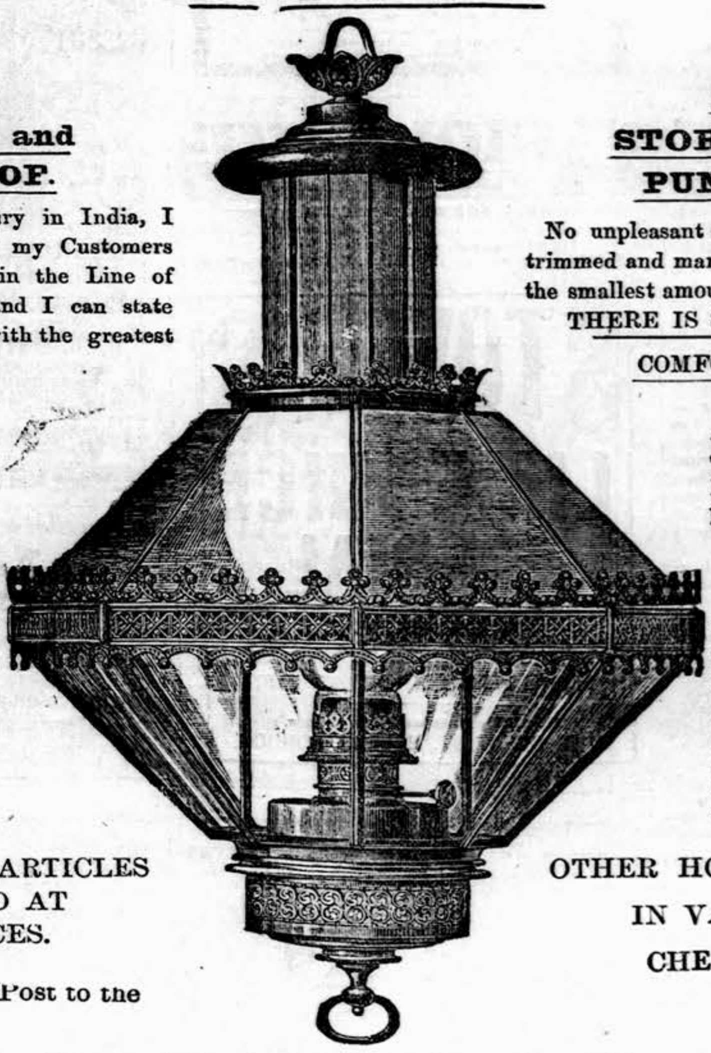

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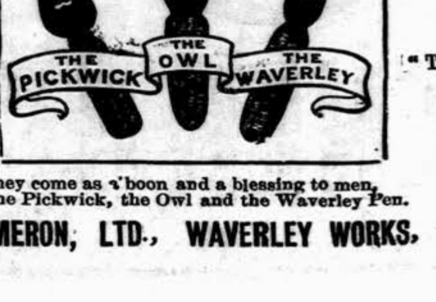

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